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VOLUME LXIV—NO. 155. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

TAFT TO WALLACE: "RESIGN AT ONCE"

Secretary Administers Scathing Rebuke to the Chief Engineer of the Canal.

INDORSED BY ROOSEVELT.

Official Is Charged with Dishonorable Conduct in Quitting His Post at Critical Period.

"TRADES FAME FOR MERE LUCRE"

Head of Panama Work Is Accused of Abandoning Government Enterprise for "Solely Personal Advantage."

SUCCESSOR HAS BEEN DECIDED ON.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—The resignation of John F. Wallace as chief engineer of the Panama canal was demanded by Secretary Taft after the administration of one of the most scathing rebukes ever given to a public official.

Mr. Wallace explained to the secretary at a conference on Sunday that he had received an offer from a New York corporation which would pay him from $60,000 to $65,000 per annum; that life in the canal zone was "lonely" and "accompanied by risk" to himself and his wife, and that he had, therefore, returned to the United States not to tender his resignation, but, if the government desired, to continue as a commissioner provided he was allowed to remain in this country.

Secretary Taft would not listen for a moment to Mr. Wallace's suggestion. He told him that he seemed "utterly insensible of the significance" of his conduct. He expressed astonishment that he was so disregardful of the splendid opportunities of the position he had which would have made him famous the world over by the honorable performance of his duties as chief engineer.

"Disregarded Honor and Duty."

He showed how everything that Mr. Wallace had asked for when the commission was reorganized had been granted, and he stated that "for mere lucre" the chief engineer had decided to retire without thought of the embarrassing position in which he would place the government. The secretary said that "every principle of honor and duty" bound Mr. Wallace to the performance of the task he had sought.

When the secretary concluded his biting criticism he told Mr. Wallace that the government would not retain in its service a man who possessed such ideas of duty and he demanded his resignation. It was tendered and presented to the president, who accepted it in a curt note. The successor of Mr. Wallace has been selected and his name will be announced before the departure of the secretary tomorrow for the Philippines.

Made His Own Terms.

The statement in which the conversation between Mr. Taft and Mr. Wallace is set forth was prepared today by the secretary, Chairman Shonts of the isthmian canal commission, and William Nelson Cromwell, all of whom heard Mr. Wallace's explanation of his decision to retire from the office of chief engineer of the canal.

It was desired to show, mainly by quoting letters and telegrams from Mr. Wallace, that it was at his own suggestion that he was required to spend most of his time on the isthmus, and that his salary was increased from $15,000 to $25,000, with the understanding that he was to continue in charge of the canal work until the project was completed.

Cable messages exchanged by Mr. Wallace and the secretary, in which the former expressed a desire to return to the United States, are included also to show that Mr. Wallace not only conveyed no hint of an intention to resign, but gave the impression that he had some important private interests here which needed immediate attention and that it was necessary for him to have a personal conference with the secretary of war.

Was Satisfied at First.

Secretary Taft begins with the statement of Mr. Wallace to Chairman Shonts immediately after the organization of the commission that he would be ready to accept the position of chief engineer at $25,000 per year, and a residence on the isthmus, and would enter on his duties June 1.

When the reorganization of the commission was under consideration in December Mr. Wallace wrote Secretary Taft, suggesting that "if the president and yourself should decide at any time to reduce the commission to three members resident on the isthmus, the governor of the zone and the chief engineer should be members of this commission exofficio," adding that "an organization of this kind, with the chairman of the commission resident in Washington, to look after general and departmental matters, would no doubt work satisfactorily and be much less cumbersome than the present one."

In March Mr. Wallace asked for a personal interview before any radical change in the governmental organization of the commission, disclaiming that he wished additional emoluments, "but simply that no condition of affairs be created which will necessarily interfere with my efficiency here."

Approval Was Unequivocal.

Secretary Taft accordingly submitted to him by cable the detailed plan of reorganization of the commission and received this reply by cable:

"Plan excellent. Satisfactory. Gracias [thanks]."

The statement says Mr. Wallace expressed his unequivocal approval of the distribution of duties and powers as defined in the executive order, "especially those relating to the office of chief engineer," and during his subsequent stay of six weeks in the United

(Continued on page 4, column 3.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, not much change in temperature, variable winds. Sunrise, 4:19; sunset, 7:29. Moonrise, 2:50 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 72, min. 61, mean 66, normal for the day 70. Deficiency for 1905, 315.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Deficiency for 1905, .20 inch.
Wind, S. E., max. 24 miles an hour, at 1:35 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 57%, 7 p. m. 69%.

[FOR SUMMARY OF NEWS SEE PAGE 4, COLUMN 2.]

STATE OF WAR IN ODESSA, SAYS CZAR

Commander of the District Is Empowered with Rights of Military and Civil Administration.

OFFICIALS ARE FRANTIC.

Fear the Army, Which Is Honeycombed with Sedition, May Refuse to Fire on the Revolutionists.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The emperor has issued the following ukase addressed to the ruling senate:

"In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district and to invest the commander of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defense of order and public tranquillity."

Insurgent Triumph Rumored.

A dispatch received from Odessa tonight says the authorities there have been defeated and that the populace is taking all its orders from the revolting crew of the warships. The city is partially aflame. A battle between the ships held by the mutineers, which have been reinforced, and the government ships is awaited with dread, for it is feared that mutiny is rife throughout the entire fleet.

Revolt on More Ships.

Already tonight it is rumored that there has been a successful mutiny in three battleships. Another statement declares that the crews of the battleship Catherine II. and two torpedo gunboats killed their officers during the passage from Sevastopol to Odessa.

It is also reported here that the insurgent ships have given the troops ashore at Odessa twenty-four hours in which to join the revolt. Otherwise they will bombard the city. The ministry of marine has refused to give any information regarding the situation.

Ordered to Sink Mutineers.

Vice Admiral Krieger, with four warships from Sevastopol, has been instructed to call on the Kniaz Potemkin to surrender, and if it refuses to sink it, and then help the troops to repress disorders in the city.

It is much doubted, however, whether his orders can be carried out. Even the officials here admit it is questionable if Admiral Krieger's men will fire on their comrades, and discuss the possibility of their joining the mutiny. Should they do so and should they organize a force to coöperate with the rioters there is every likelihood that part at least of the troops will join them.

AUTHORITIES ARE FRANTIC.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ST. PETERSBURG, June 30, 2:58 a. m.—The Russian government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terrible events at Odessa and the news that the sailors at Libau also have mutinied, is making desperate and even frantic efforts to meet the situation and to stamp the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt, the Caucasus already in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred, and the intelligent classes solidly arrayed against the government, all conditions seem ripe for the long predicted revolution.

The first act of the government after dispatching Admiral Krieger's squadron from Sevastopol was to summon the Kniaz Potemkin, whose mutineers have now been joined by the crews of the two torpedo boats which accompanied it to Odessa, to surrender under the threat of firing upon and sinking the vessel.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

This was followed by the declaration of martial law at Odessa and Libau and the clothing of the military commanders with plenary powers.

The newly formed council for imperial defense met last night under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the council or regarding the decisions at which it arrived.

Sedition Is Rampant.

Great fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition and there is grave doubt of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire on the revolutionists. Indeed, the most startling stories involving the unreliability of the troops are being repeated in St. Petersburg, but the truth of many of them is more than questionable.

REBEL WARSHIP FIRES ON ODESSA.

Two Shells from Kniaz Potemkin Strike Buildings in Center of the City.

MUTINY ON ANOTHER VESSEL

Rioting Renewed in Russian Port After Sanguinary 24 Hour Street Battle.

COSSACKS MOW DOWN THOUSANDS

Machine Guns Fired Point Blank into Surging Mobs of Crazed Revolutionists.

INCENDIARIES USE KEROSENE TORCHES.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
ODESSA, June 29, 10:40 p. m.—Using full charges the Kniaz Potemkin opened fire on the city this evening.

The first shell struck a house in Nyesjinskaya street, and the second fell on a brewery.

In the walls of both buildings large holes six yards wide by three yards high were torn. So far there has been no more firing.

City Is in Darkness.

The governor ordered the gas lamps extinguished and the electric currents severed, so that the city is in total darkness.

Large bodies of troops have arrived. It is reported that there are altogether 10,000 troops in Odessa.

Mutiny on Another Warship.

A second mutinous warship is reported at Cape Fontanie, ten miles from Odessa.

A transport with Russians returning from Port Arthur and a Russian steamer were held up by the Kniaz Potemkin at 5 o'clock this afternoon and compelled to lie under the guns of the battleship for two hours.

At 7 o'clock the battleship steamed two miles off. Then it returned shortly to its former position and fired several shots at the suburb of Langeron, where there is a detachment of Cossacks.

Then the warship swung round until its guns pointed at the center of the city and fired a blank shot.

Attempt to Release Convicts.

The steamer above mentioned was seen to burst into flames.

The city penitentiary, in which there are 2,000 prisoners, narrowly escaped being blown to pieces Wednesday night. Five men succeeded in laying a number of fuse bombs against the outer walls. They were captured, however. They said they intended to release the prisoners, but if the bombs had exploded the majority of them would have been killed.

Firing Lasts All Day.

Intermittent firing has been going on all day long. Artillery has arrived and is in hiding near the boulevard, out of sight of the Kniaz Potemkin.

The port is an absolute ruin from Platowsky mole to the Russian steamship company's docks.

Soldiers Battle with Mob.

For twenty-four hours the soldiers of the czar have battled with the people, aided by sailors and machine guns from the Potemkin, in the streets of Odessa.

Thousands have been killed and more thousands wounded. The hospitals are crowded, the wounded even heaping the floors.

Part of the city is in ashes, other parts are burning. The mob applied the torch to the Central railway station this evening.

Hundreds of incendiaries armed with petroleum torches and hand grenades are starting fires in every quarter of the city. The incendiaries are armed, and scores of policemen have been shot in trying to stop their work of destruction.

Another Ship Mutinies.

During the day the armed transport Vedha arrived in port. Its crew had mutinied on the way here from Nicolaieff and its officers, in irons, were transferred to the Kniaz Potemkin as prisoners.

Later in the day some of the officers were put ashore.

The surviving officers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin number eleven instead of eight. A number of them were set ashore today by the mutineers. They confirm the details of the mutiny already cabled. Twenty-three of the battleship's officers were killed.

Honors for Dead Sailor.

The body of Omiltchuk, the sailor whose murder started the mutiny, today was again taken on board the Kniaz Potemkin, from which a delegation of the crew, headed by the chaplain, visited the commander of the Odessa military district and asked him to allow a military funeral to the dead sailor. They added that they would land an escort and the ship's band, and that if these were interfered with the battleship would immediately open fire on the port.

Commandant Offers Himself as Hostage.

The commandant thereupon offered himself as a hostage aboard the battleship for the safe return of the escort and to insure the safety of the city.

The funeral was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. Neither the police nor the troops showed themselves along the route. Everything was orderly.

The newspapers have suspended publication and all regular life and business are at a standstill. All shops are closed, all factories idle. The street railways have suspended operations.

Night One of Horror.

Last night was one of horror. The rattle of rifles and machine guns was incessant, while the glare from the burning harbor illuminated scenes of blood.

The Cossacks operated thirty machine guns in the main thoroughfares. Considering that these were sometimes turned on a densely massed mob, the estimates of thousands killed and thousands wounded do not seem excessive. The losses sustained by the troops are not known accurately, but it is admitted that three police officers, nine policemen, twenty-one Cossacks, and eleven infantrymen were killed.

Mutineers, Not Incendiaries.

The mutineers do not seem to have shared in burning a part of the city and the shipping. This was the work of the rioters. They attacked all buildings, warehouses, dwellings, and churches in the neighborhood, as well as the wooden framed elevated railroad, which serves the three harbors, making a semi-circle around the heads of the harbors. The timber work of the railway was soon alight. It blazed in all directions, the cars tumbling down.

Among other property destroyed were the offices and warehouses of three great Russian transport companies containing immense stores.

Troops are held in public squares, banks, and official buildings to guard the approaches to the harbor.

MOB AGAIN IN CONTROL.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ODESSA, June 29, evening.—The Central railway station was destroyed by fire this evening, many persons being injured and taken to hospitals. The populace is still in a vengeful mood, and unless the situation is handled with the utmost care anything may yet happen.

Thus far the only incident reported this evening besides the burning of the Central railway station is the explosion of a bomb in a private house, by which several persons were injured; but it is impossible to get precise information or permission to visit the actual scenes of conflict.

Thousands Shot Down.

Sensational accounts, which cannot be definitely confirmed, are current regarding Wednesday night's rioting. In these accounts it is stated that no fewer than a thousand persons were killed. The troops faced a position of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. They were compelled to adopt the sternest measures and employed machine guns against the mob.

It is alleged that at 3 o'clock this morning a large body of rioters tried to enter the central part of the town by way of Polish hill, and that a terrific fusillade was kept up by both sides with rifles and revolvers.

It is also alleged that hundreds were killed, and that when the mob tried to ascend the steps near the church of St. Nicholas to reach the boulevard St. Nicholas, Cossacks and other troops fired repeated volleys into the crowd with terrible results, wagon loads of dead being carried away. Many lives, it is said, were lost in the endeavor of the military to stop incendiarism.

Miles of Conflagration.

The conflagration extended for over a mile and thousands of tons of railway sleepers and all the trestles supporting the elevated railroad surrounding the port, together with all the contiguous buildings, were consumed, the troops in the meanwhile firing volleys to compel the rioters to desist.

The funeral of Omiltchuk, which has just been held, became an imposing popular demonstration, which fortunately was without disorder. A procession of many thousands of persons followed the body from the harbor along Preobrajensky street to the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with the St. Andrew's flag, and on which there were numerous wreaths, was carried by eight sailors. The procession was headed by priests.

Neither police nor troops were stationed along the route to the cemetery owing to a wise direction by the authorities and by which the possibility of a collision was averted.

In the most unruly section of the city the populace treats the proclamation warning people to remain indoors after 9 o'clock in the evening with the greatest derision and contempt, and freely announce their intention to burn all public buildings in the course of the night.

Cossacks Are Everywhere.

Cossacks guard all approaches to the town, and troops patrol the streets and guard public buildings, especially the banks, within and without.

As showing the strong military hold over the city, many councilors were prevented by troops from reaching the town hall to attend a meeting of the municipal council.

It is quite impossible as yet to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of killed or injured. It is reported that the Kniaz Potemkin's crew sent a message to the city commandant today announcing their intention to bury their comrade with military honors, and threatening that if any interference should be attempted they would bombard the city.

Nothing has yet been heard of Admiral Krieger's squadron.

Horrors of the Night.

When darkness fell on Odessa last night the fury of the mob, reassured by the presence of friendly warships in the harbor, broke all restraint.

Barricades were hastily erected in a number of the streets. Street cars, cabs, and carts were overturned and piled in a huge, towering mass of débris across the streets from curb to curb. These were reinforced by paving stones and sacks of sand.

Behind these hastily devised intrenchments the turbulent rioters prepared to give battle to the troops.

Machine Guns Landed.

It was then that the insurgent crews on board the Kniaz Potemkin showed their hands. Machine guns manned by scores of bluejackets were landed and hurried to the barricades.

The troops stormed the barricades in vain. The soldiers, still loyal enough to the czar to obey orders to fire on the people, were driven back by the deadly fire of the machine guns. The mobs thus held their barricades, and are still holding them tonight.

Hundreds Shot Down.

But in the streets not protected by barricades the rioters were at the mercy of the soldiery. Hundreds of them were shot down without mercy, many of them killed outright, more of them only wounded.

The entire city was enveloped by a dense pall of smoke, illuminated only by the glare from the burning warehouses and shipping along the harbor.

The rioters had smashed all the electric lights and street lamps, and the streets away from the water front were lighted only by the flashes of the guns as soldiers fired singly or in volleys into the mobs.

People Are Panic Stricken.

It was a night of terror for the inhabitants of Odessa who did not join in the rioting and who concerned themselves only for their own safety. The citizens were panic stricken. They huddled together in their houses, behind doors and windows barricaded with furniture and mattresses, not daring to permit even a gleam of light to betray their presence.

Outside, the streets were filled with frenzied workmen. Thousands of them, crazed with vodka, looted from burning warehouses.

Explosions Rend the Darkness.

Every few minutes volleys from the troops rent the darkness, and at intervals there would come the sound of heavy explosions, as if buildings were being blown up with dynamite.

The fighting between the troops and the rioters continued almost without cessation between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and midnight. After midnight there was a lull, and the troops had less to do in dispersing the crowds.

Harbor Front in Flames.

While the troops had been battling with the mobs in the city, scenes of equal terror were being enacted along the water front.

The military authorities late in the afternoon had posted cordons of soldiers around all the government buildings in the city and along the stretches of wharves, to guard the custom houses, warehouses, and freight yards.

The mobs not participating in the street fighting made their first attack on the sea front. By tens of thousands the strikers, reinforced by the scum of the slums, dark alleys, and tenements of Odessa swarmed to the docks.

The soldiers on guard offered but feeble resistance. They were brushed aside and the frenzied crowds feeling secure under the protecting guns of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, smashed their way into warehouses, stores, and offices.

Scenes of Loot and Pillage.

Then began a scene of loot and pillage never before witnessed in Odessa. Boxes and bales of goods in the bonded warehouses were rolled out into the streets and broken open, hundreds of rioters fighting over the contents of each one.

Mobs Apply the Torch.

The work of pillage and loot proceeded too slowly in the darkness. The torch was applied and soon the whole harbor front was a mass of flames, which lit up the whole port with lurid light.

Firemen responded to the alarms of fire, only to be driven away from the scene of

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)

THE YELLOW PERIL, THE WHITE CZAR, AND THE RED TERROR.

FLAME OF REVOLT IN BALTIC PORTS.

Widespread Conspiracy in Navy to Seize Arsenals at Cronstadt and Libau.

WORKMEN FIGHT THE TROOPS

Laborers Break Open Storehouses, Arm Themselves, and Fire on Officers.

PLOT MAY REACH SEVASTOPOL.

Great Stores of Rifles and Ammunition in Black Sea Depot in Danger of Being Captured by Revolutionists.

MORE WARSHIPS TO JOIN IN MUTINY?

BULLETIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]
ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—All the Baltic ports have revolted, and there are fears of disturbances at the dockyards and arsenals at Cronstadt.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
ST. PETERSBURG, June 30, 1:56 a. m.—A widespread conspiracy in the navy to seize the naval depots at Libau and Reval and the arsenals at Cronstadt and Sevastopol is believed to have come to a head.

Added to this is the fear that the remaining warships in the Black sea fleet have already been seized by their mutinous crews, or that they will mutiny within a few hours.

The fact that eight officers on the Kniaz Potemkin have joined the mutineers at Odessa leads to the stupefying [illegible] scores, if not hundreds, of the officers of the navy are involved in the conspiracy.

Revolt at Libau Serious.

The revolt at Libau is serious. [illegible] revolted Wednesday night, on [illegible] that the food served is not fit to [illegible] secured rifles and ammunition, [illegible] barracks, and attacked and looted [illegible] Then, growing bolder, they attacked [illegible] officers' quarters, firing shots through windows. A detachment of troops, [illegible] artillery, immediately was ordered out, and it is reported that only after severe fighting were they able to repulse the mutineers, who, however, escaped with their arms.

Cossacks and a regiment of infantry were sent to Libau early Thursday morning. Details of the affair are kept from the public.

Grave Fears for Cronstadt.

A successful mutiny of the 12,000 dockyard and arsenal employés at Cronstadt, aided by the several thousand marines stationed there, would be disaster enough to threaten the throne itself.

At Cronstadt are the arsenals with their stores of rifles, the arms and ammunition factories, and the cannon foundry.

These factories and stores in the hands of skilled workmen would solve the problem of supplying a revolution with arms and munitions of war.

Fears for Sevastopol.

Next to Odessa, Sevastopol is the danger spot for Russia. At Sevastopol are located great arsenals filled with tens of thousands of rifles, hundreds of cannon, millions of cartridges, thousands of revolvers, immense quantities of uniforms, clothing, shoes, and army stores.

In these arsenals is the nucleus of a revolution. They contain war supplies sufficient to fit out an army of rebels. They are held by sailors and marines. If the men are in sympathy with the mutiny—and it is feared they are—they can seize the arsenals at Sevastopol and, aided by the fleet, hold them against any army the czar could send against them.

Sevastopol lurks with dreadful possibilities. If its immense stores of rifles, revolvers, and ammunition fall into the hands of the revolutionists the whole of the Crimea might successfully inaugurate the rebellion against the czar that Europe has been expecting for a decade.

More Ships to Mutiny?

The sickening fear that the remaining ships of the Black sea fleet will join the mutineers will not be silenced until those ships actually open fire on the Kniaz Potemkin.

Will the crews obey orders and fire on their comrades? Men in naval circles privately express the fear that they will not.

It is even feared that the crews on board the Black sea battleships, Tria Sviatitelia, Sinope, and Tchesme, already have mutinied.

Ships Leave Sevastopol.

The three battleships sailed from Sevastopol on Tuesday. One report declares that they started for Odessa and another that they left port for a practice cruise in the Black sea.

If it is true that the mutineers have seized the Tria Sviatitelia, Sinope, and Tchesme they have control of more than one-half of the Black sea fleet.

RUSSIA HELPLESS; MUST MAKE PEACE

Revolution at Odessa Will Compel Immediate Acceptance of Japan's Terms.

MIKADO READY TO SETTLE.

Desirous of Closing Deal as Soon as Possible as He Fears Present Regime May Be Deposed.

WASHINGTON HEARS WILD RUMORS

Diplomats Believe the Worst Is Likely to Happen Now That the Blood of the People Is Up.

CASSINI SAYS REVOLT WILL NOT SPREAD

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—No longer can the Russian government hold out against the inevitable.

The revolutionary outbreak on the ships of the Black sea fleet makes immediate peace with Japan, whatever her terms, a moral certainty.

This is the opinion of diplomats who know Russia's situation. They said today the czar must accept the Japanese conditions without delay in order to be free to deal with the terrible internecine war which has begun, and they look for greater expedition by the St. Petersburg authorities in naming peace plenipotentiaries and in giving them instructions which will lead to a cessation of hostilities.

Japan, on her part, is anxious that a treaty shall be signed, so as to end the state of war; and this will not be possible should the autocracy be overthrown and a state of anarchy reign in the immense empire of the Slavs. Minister Takahira, representative of Japan, deemed the developments at Odessa of such importance as to warrant inquiries, and he discussed the situation today with Secretary Taft.

Wild Rumors in Washington.

Washington has been surcharged today with sensational rumors in regard to the [illegible]opments in Russia's internal situation. [illegible]en said that the American consul [illegible] had cabled for warships; that all [illegible] were on the point of asking Presi[illegible]evelt to send men of war to the [illegible] to protect foreign interests; that [illegible]rships of the Black sea fleet had [illegible]s red flag in place of the imperial [illegible]standard, and that most of the [illegible]f the Russian army was on the [illegible]ning the revolutionists.

[illegible]f these rumors had a slight basis [illegible]rs were false. But the true situation [illegible]cted by official and diplomatic dispatches is bad enough, without exaggeration.

Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg cabled to the state department this morning a report concerning the mutiny on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin and the torpedo boat destroyers, which confirms in every detail the message sent yesterday by Consul Heenan at Odessa.

Details of the Mutiny.

Private information received at the Russian embassy confirms the report that bad food was at the bottom of the trouble aboard the Kniaz Potemkin. A sailor approached an officer of the deck, and was impertinent and threatening in his complaint about the food. The Russian naval regulations make an officer practically the master of a man's life. The officer apparently found it impossible to induce the sailors to arrest the mutineer. He drew his revolver and shot the man.

The latter's comrades, standing near by, dashed at the murderer and killed him. They knew if they did not get command of the ship they would be hanged at the yardarm, and they attacked every other officer who failed to join them. Eight officers only of the entire complement cast their lot with the crew.

It is evident to diplomats who have studied the dispatches which have reached Washington that the trouble was not spontaneous and that bad food was not at the bottom of it. It looks to them as if the crew had imbibed revolutionary doctrines, and that they used the food question as a pretext.

The failure of the Black sea fleet to sail for Odessa until tonight is regarded as significant, and an indication either that the government at first was afraid to order it to Odessa, or that the reports of mutiny on board the ships composing it had some basis.

Fleet in Bad Shape.

The navy department has no late register of the Russian navy giving the names of the officers on duty with the Black sea fleet. All that is known is that the best officers were detached last fall and ordered to duty in connection with the Baltic squadron, then fitting out for duty under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky.

When Vice Admiral Chouknin assumed command of the Black sea fleet he made an inspection. The report which he transmitted to the admiralty described a deplorable state of affairs. The ships were dirty, the men badly trained, and there was a grave lack of discipline.

His report created a sensation in St. Petersburg, as Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who was detached from duty in connection with the Black sea fleet for service at Vladivostok, had had the record of being a good officer. But Vice Admiral Skrydloff certainly in his later years had devoted more of his time to pleasure than to duty, and the fleet suffered as a result.

Vice Admiral Chouknin at once received orders to reorganize the fleet and put it in an effective condition. He attempted to impose the strictest discipline, and he created dissatisfaction among the men and among the officers as well.

This is an explanation based upon official information which was made here today of the reason why eight officers of the Kniaz Potemkin joined the mutinous crew.

Cassini Optimistic, as Usual.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, expressed confidence today that his government would be able to suppress the mutiny. He called attention to the fact that in the reign of the first Nicholas two regiments had revolted, and they were promptly crushed and the trouble was promptly settled. He believes that events will show that the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkin is an isolated case and that the remainder of the Black sea fleet will remain loyal. He added that there is no doubt whatever in his mind as to the faithfulness of the army.

Other diplomats called attention to the action of the troops in Odessa in joining the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkin, who had landed and were using machine guns against the Cossacks. A fact which they also regard as significant is that the men of the revolted battleship seemed to be comparatively well organized.

The capture of a collier laden with coal shows an intention to keep the ship in commission and use it against the government. There are ample supplies on board. Each ship in the Russian navy has food stores for three months in its hold and enough ammunition in the magazines to last the battery for a considerable time.

Artillerymen May Join Revolt.

It is not believed that the mutinous ships will run any danger from the shore defenses. Advices received here show that the artillery is in a grave state of disaffection, and no surprise would be expressed should the regiments of this arm of the military service join the revolution.

The situation is so bad that no one here cares to predict what will happen. It is suggested that the czar may try to stem the tide of discontent by making radical reforms without further delay. The trouble is that the people have so often been told that they will be given greater participation in the government and so often deceived that they will now hesitate, it is said, to stop their revolutionary work until they have realized the hopes which have been inciting them to the use of force.

De Witte the Ony Savior.

The czar is handicapped by the absence of a strong man from his government. One official said today there is a dead level of mediocrity in the bureaucratic machine. In his opinion, and in that of diplomats here, if there is a man who can save autocratic Russia, that man is Sergius De Witte, ex-finance minister of the empire. The more thoughtful men in St. Petersburg have urgently recommended that he be made chancellor of the empire. The czar has refused to adopt this advice because of his detestation of this man of the people.

Nor has De Witte attempted to advance his own interests, even by remaining silent. He has sharply criticised the emperor and the bureaucracy, and has predicted that if the methods of government were not changed a revolution would occur. It can be appreciated that the emperor has had no desire to subordinate himself to one whom he regards as a bitter enemy. But that he will have to do so if he wishes to remain on his throne is now regarded here as beyond question.

SKRYDLOFF IS NOT OPTIMISTIC.

Admiral Considers Manchurian Army in Bad Position—Favors Alliance with Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Rear Admiral Skrydloff in an interview today says he considers the news concerning the Russian army at the front as distinctly bad, but he does not believe the Japanese will undertake the investment of Vladivostok until they have tried conclusions with Gen. Linevitch. The admiral favors an alliance with Japan, whose demands he thinks will prove moderate, since Japan is too farseeing to desire the haunting nightmare of "revenge."

Lieut. Gen. Gripenberg, who was recalled from Manchuria for disobeying the orders of Gen. Kouropatkin, has been appointed inspector general of infantry.

Russian Sinks Danish Ship.

BATAVIA, Java, June 29.—The Danish steamer Prinsesse Marie was overhauled June 22 by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Terek (which June 5 sank the British steamer Ikhona), and after the cargo of the Prinsesse Marie had been declared contraband the ship was sunk. The crew is safe.

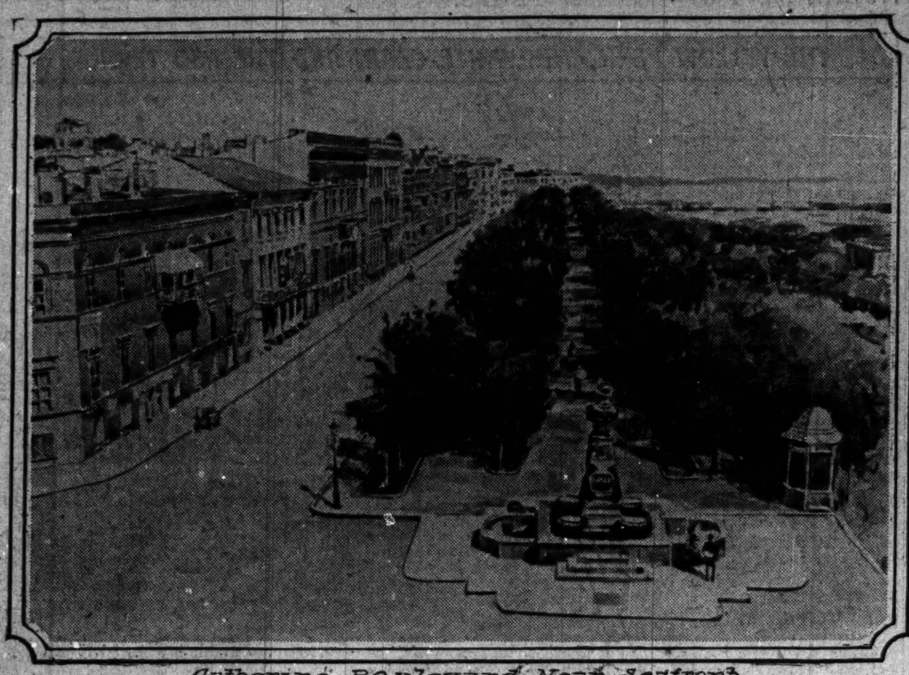
The Prinsesse Marie was last reported at Singapore, Straits Settlements, bound for Japan. It was insured for $350,000 in London, and there was also a large insurance on its cargo.

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 6. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3843 and Automatic 1511.

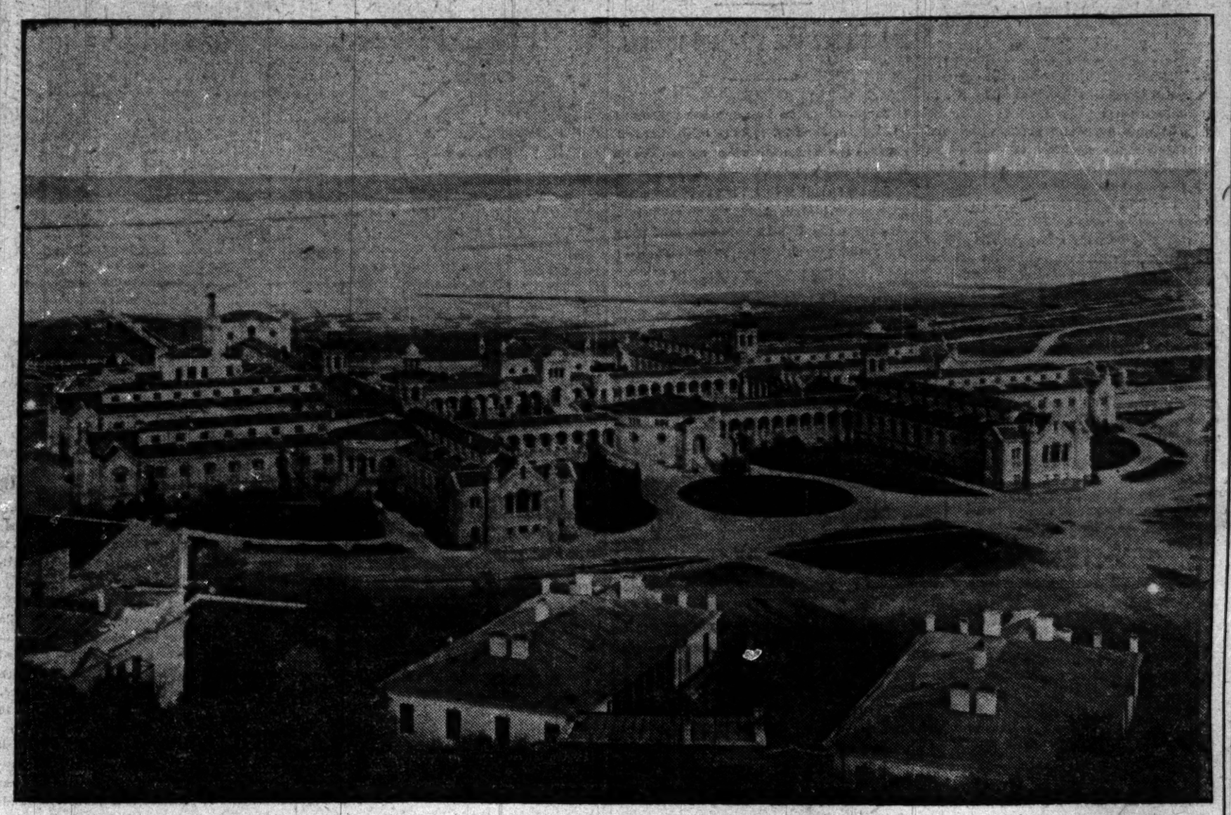
Odessa Streets in Which Mutineers from Warships, Using Machine Guns, Are Fighting Side by Side with Revolutionists.



Catherine Boulevard Near Seafront

Richelieu Monument

Odessa University Hospital, Now Filled with Hundreds of Wounded.



REBEL WARSHIP FIRES ON ODESSA.

(Continued from first page.)

the conflagration by revolver shots and showers of stones.

The custom house, the quarantine station, the bonded warehouses, and scores of stores and offices were soon in flames.

Shipping Set on Fire.

Moored to the wharves or at anchor in the harbor were steamers loaded with cargoes for disembarkation. Some of these were foreign ships, others flew the Russian commercial flag. The latter were quickly set on fire, but the foreign ships were not molested.

The flames from the burning warehouses quickly communicated to the freight yards, where long strings of railroad cars filled with the cargoes that had been unloaded from foreign steamers were quickly set on fire.

From the railroad yards the flames spread to the fuel yards, attacking immense piles of coal and wood.

Fire Raging at Dawn.

At dawn this morning the conflagration was raging unchecked along two miles of the harbor front of the cities. No effort was made to quench the fire or to prevent its spreading.

Daylight revealed three steamers belonging to the Pan-Russian Commercial company burned to the water's edge.

On shore the offices and warehouses of the Pan-American, Kashkin, and Russian Commercial companies were in ashes. The office of the administration of the port, including the customs house, the quarantine offices, the offices of the hydrographic and coast survey, and the lighthouse board were in ruins.

It is impossible yet to give a list of the private warehouses or stores and offices burned.

Firemen Are Powerless.

All day the fire along the harbor front has been burning, the sailors and strikers refusing to permit any attempt to extinguish the flames. Long lines of railroad cars filled with valuable goods have been plundered by the mobs and then set on fire.

The financial loss will reach into millions of dollars. It cannot be estimated at this hour.

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS NEAR.

LONDON, June 30, 3 a. m.—Should the report that the Kniaz Potemkin is bombarding Odessa be confirmed, the incident probably will precipitate a critical international situation, and the foreign consuls there will almost certainly demand the protection of warships, if they have not already done so.

Treaty of Paris Blocks the Way.

As the treaty of Paris bars any but Russian or Turkish men of war from entering the Black sea the "Dardanelles question" might, as a result, be revived in a novel and unexpected shape.

In the opinion of the London morning papers, the situation could hardly be more serious. The outbreak of mutiny at Libau appears to have been the result of concerted action on the part of the bluejackets, and is full of menace for the future peace of the Russian empire.

Germans and Austrians Want Help.

Up to this morning no further dispatches from Odessa have reached London, and it is evident that a strict censorship is being enforced.

It is reported the German and Austrian colonies are appealing to their governments through their consuls to send warships to protect them. Compliance with this request would, of course, involve a breach of the treaty closing the Dardanelles to foreign warships.

MEETING OF LOCAL RUSSIANS.

Eugene V. Debs, Mother Jones, and Others to Address Assemblage at Apollo Hall.

The Russian Social Democratic society of Chicago will hold a meeting this evening at Apollo hall, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, for the benefit of the Russian revolutionary movement in Chicago. Eugene V. Debs, Mother Jones, A. M. Simons, Father Hagerty, and P. Sissman will speak.

NERVOUS WOMEN

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache, and induces refreshing sleep.

ARMY MAY JOIN MUTINY.

FEARED THAT LOYALTY OF THE TROOPS IS WAVERING.

Odessa the Powder Magazine Under the Czar's Throne—If Soldiers Go Over to the People the Government Will Be in Serious Danger—Crimean City Ripe for Revolution—Of Its 600,000 Inhabitants Two-thirds Are Enemies of the Emperor.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Odessa is the powder magazine under the czar's throne.

The Black sea port is in the hands of a mob of 100,000 men, supported by the guns of at least one powerful battleship.

There are grave fears that the 40,000 troops—or a part of them—in Odessa will join the mutineers.

Would Mean Civil War.

Should some of the troops at Odessa be won over to the cause of their comrades of the navy other troops sent against them, it is feared, will throw down their arms or join the mutineers, and, with the support of over 100,000 workmen, Odessa would become the center from which civil war would be waged against the government.

All the conditions at Odessa are ripe for armed rebellion against the czar. For four years the port has seethed with revolt. First there are 100,000 workmen, who openly preach the doctrines of the social democracy—the revolution.

Hotbed of Revolution.

Then there are 600,000 persons in Odessa, only one-third of them being Russians. Of the other 400,000 at least 150,000 are Jews, who hate the czar and the bureaucracy. Then come motley masses of inhabitants—Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and people of various European nationalities—250,000 in all, and all of them filled with bitter hatred of Russia and ready for any attack on the government that promises success.

Added to all this, the great mass of these conglomerate nationalities that make up Odessa's population belong to the lower classes. They are thoroughly saturated with anarchism, socialism, and revolution. They are as a class persons of most desperate character.

40,000 Troops Against 600,000.

There are about 40,000 troops of all arms at Odessa, but there are no fortifications in which they could stand a siege if the rioters and mutineers got the upper hand.

The worst feature of the situation at Odessa is the general belief that the 40,000 troops there will eventually go over to the people. Up to tonight the soldiers have obeyed orders. They have fired on the mobs, attacked barricades, and dispersed crowds; but there are ugly rumors tonight that today the troops already are beginning to refuse to fire on the rioters or are firing into the air.

Thus, for the first time since "red Sunday," on Jan. 22, the loyalty of the Russian army to the czar is doubted.

Czar's Throne in Peril.

If the army joins the people—as is now feared it will—the czar's rule is at an end, and the grand dukes, the imperial family, and the whole bureaucratic régime must flee the country.

St. Petersburg, in view of the developments at Odessa, is filled with stories of disaffection and sedition among the troops; even the guard regiments, it is reported, say they will never again fire upon the people. The Cossacks alone, according to these tales, are absolutely reliable. That disaffection and discontent among the soldiers is widespread admits of little doubt.

What the effect would be of several regiments going over to the rioters is, however, problematical. Certainly a crisis seems to have been reached.

ZEMSTVOS READY TO ABJURE CZAR.

Ultimatum Threatens to Renounce Autocracy if Reforms Are Not Granted.

PLACE LIMIT AT JULY 15.

Alternative Is a Declaration for Constitutional Government in Provinces.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow have decided to present a memorial to the czar in which they will declare that unless the reforms promised are not in operation by the middle of July they will announce a constitutional government within their respective provinces. Members of the zemstvos are aware of the gravity of their course. If it results in their prosecution, it is believed this will be a long step in the direction of the constitution.

It is understood that the most violent disorders prevail in many of the provinces and are spreading, but the officials prevent the public from knowing much about the troubles.

People Demand Information.

They also prohibit the zemstvos from discussing the matter at their public meetings. Families of the reservists, supported by all the working classes, have been clamoring since the beginning of the week to learn from the zemstvoists the meaning of the war measures, and also the meaning of the promises of internal reform.

All the liquor shops are closed during the mobilization, which continues mostly at night. The men will be taken out of St. Petersburg within a few days. The temper of the officers of the guard regiments is shown by the fact that since the meeting at Tsarskoe Selo they have been demanding permission to hold another meeting. They insist that they must henceforth be relieved from police duty.

Lodz Resumes Normal Appearance.

LODZ, June 29.—Lodz today is quieter than it has been for months. The continuance of martial law makes life and property safer than since the strikes began in January and insures excellent prospects for the resumption of work in practically every factory in the city.

The people are promenading the streets and attending church as usual on holidays, and thousands of workingmen and their families are picnicking in the nearby woods.

Mill owners are looking forward to at least several weeks of steady work, giving them a chance to fill orders which have piled up owing to the strikes. Martial law has permitted the authorities to announce such measures as will make the resumption or disorders practically impossible.

The streets are deserted after 9 o'clock at night, and theaters, concert halls, and wine shops are closed. Otherwise the life of the city is proceeding quite normally and with the exception of numerous patrols of Cossacks and infantrymen in the streets and the military detachments stationed at the biggest factories there is no sign of the terrorizing days of the last week.

Fourteen Hundred Shot Down.

The estimates of 300 or 400 persons killed and a thousand wounded would appear to be justified, though it is impossible to give anything like accurate figures. It is believed here that even without martial law the people would remain quiet, as they have had a severe enough lesson at the hands of the troops.

As the result of the strikes since January the workingmen have gained increases in wages averaging 20 per cent, and now they apparently have decided to work quietly for the present.

Peasants Ambush Cossacks.

RIGA, Russia, June 29.—Strikers and peasants today ambushed a number of Cossacks in a neighboring wood, killed one of them, and wounded several.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE THREATENED

Conservative Asks What Nation Is Doing Against Time When America Rules the Pacific.

LONDON, June 29.—During the discussion of the naval estimates in the house of commons today, Sir John Colomb (conservative) said he did not agree with the opposition speakers in saying the time had come when naval expenditure might be reduced. The real question now was, "Who is going to rule the Pacific?" President Roosevelt said the United States intended to rule the Pacific. The United States was giving every sign that this was her intention by the extraordinary increase in her naval power.

Sir John declared that in the not distant future questions would arise in the Pacific affecting the policy of Japan, the United States, and Great Britain. He asked what Great Britain was doing against the time when her interests ceased to be identical with those of the two great powers whose naval bases were in the Pacific. No one believed that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would last forever. Great Britain looked with dread and horror to a rupture with the United States, but she could not shut her eyes to the fact that ruptures had occurred between the most friendly nations.

Secretary Pretyman, replying, said Great Britain did not desire the mastery of any sea beyond securing an equal opportunity for British trade interests without fear or favor. To say that Great Britain desired the mastery of the Pacific or any other sea might give a false impression.

Do you smoke a light or dark cigar? You can always secure just the color you like best in an

OPTIMO CIGAR

They are carefully assorted and packed under five color marks.

CLARO	(light)
COLORADO CLARO	(medium light)
COLORADO	(medium)
COLORADO MADURO	(medium dark)
MADURO	(dark)

If your dealer has not the color you prefer, he can get it for you.

The Band assures a Good Smoke.

A. SANTAELLA & CO., Makers, Tampa, Fla.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 19 Monroe Street

TVOS READY ABJURE CZAR.

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light or dark always secure like best in an IMO AR packed under

you prefer, he pa, Fla. OPTIMO

DANGERS EXPOSED BY KAISER'S MOVE

Far Reaching Effects Follow Germany's Recent Diplomatic Attacks on France.

SECRET FORCES AT WORK.

"Incoming Regime in Russia" May Indicate Exit of Romanoffs and Entrance of People.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 29.—It is now possible to outline some of the far reaching effects of Germany's sensational diplomatic attacks upon France, and the kaiser's other attempts to take advantage of Russia's impotence in Europe. It already has been indicated that the sharp check put upon German aggression was due chiefly to British initiative. The prompt and substantial success which already has attended English efforts in this direction, constitutes one of the most remarkable accomplishments of modern diplomacy.

The German-French crisis is by no means settled, but the German attitude already has changed from provocative aggression to moderate conciliation. Fresh retaliation may yet come from Berlin, but it is the present view in diplomatic circles, outside of Germany, that the kaiser overreached himself, alarmed the nations, and aroused the greater part of the world against him to little purpose. Never was the machinery of European diplomacy so active as now, and the sole object of international endeavor seems to be to devise some effective plan to restrain the vaulting ambition of the German emperor.

Significant Anti-Kaiser Moves.

Certain important developments may be specified. First, the terms of the extended Anglo-Japanese treaty have been definitely agreed upon. The announcement of their nature may be expected shortly.

Second—Because of this and because she is confident she may rely upon Japan to cancel all future Russian ambitions in the far east, Great Britain feels less unwilling to allow Russia to seek certain expansion in the near east with the object of holding back the kaiser.

Third—Great Britain is taking most active measures to concentrate her fighting strength near home.

Fourth—The incoming régime of Russia is full of fear of the kaiser, since he recently has shown his hand, and is anxious to unite with France and England to check German aggression.

Fifth—The plans to do this, without creating a false impression in Germany that an aggressive anti-German coalition is coming into being, are occupying the attention of diplomats of western Europe and other countries.

The foregoing outline of history in the making is almost the exact words of a diplomat who has full knowledge of the inner facts of the great crisis through which the world is passing. It requires some reading between the lines in order to appreciate its stupendous significance.

Lessons Between the Lines.

What, for instance, is the meaning of the phrase, "the incoming régime of Russia," and when may its advent be expected? If the amazing drama at Odessa and the signs of military disaffection elsewhere mean anything, they signify that Russia's critical hour is close at hand. Will the Romanoff dynasty survive it or is the present order of things to be swept away?

The answers to these fateful questions cannot be suggested. All is not chaos in the plans for saving this stricken nation. Important factors are at work, no hint of whose existence has reached the outside world. The peace with Japan, when it comes, will not be signed by the present Russian government, or rather it will be ratified by the direct representatives of the Russian people.

Perilous Days Ahead for Europe.

It would be unwise to discuss the details of any plans under consideration for safeguarding the peace of Europe during the perilous days which will witness the regeneration of Russia in the settlement of the far eastern problem. Emperor William has done the world a service in demonstrating how imminent and how great some of those dangers are. He made one serious mistake from his own point of view in assuming that English hatred of war at the present moment would make Great Britain pusillanimous, if he attacked her indirectly through France.

It is scarcely a paradox to say that England's love of peace today is so strong that she is willing to make war against war, and she completely abandoned her traditional policy of isolation, as she believes the United States should do also, solely in the interests of peace. She frankly communicated these views to President Roosevelt.

Calls President's Message Significant.

Today's papers print the president's message to the kaiser. It may seem curious to the American public that European diplomacy and the continental press treat this telegram, coming at the present moment, as of great political significance, even interpreting it as a rebuff to Prime Minister Balfour for suggesting at the Pilgrims' dinner that America should assume her responsibilities in the family of nations.

Public telegrams between the heads of states in times of a crisis are regarded in Europe as the direct indicators of the public policy. President Roosevelt doubtless had not the slightest idea of suggesting an American official or public opinion on the side of Germany against England in the present crisis, but such an interpretation will inevitably be placed upon his dispatch in other European capitals, as well as in Berlin.

MICHIGAN PEACH CROP FINE: BERRIES AN AVERAGE YIELD.

Condition of Smaller Fruits Shown in Belt from St. Joseph to Muskegon—Apples Near Lake Doing Well.

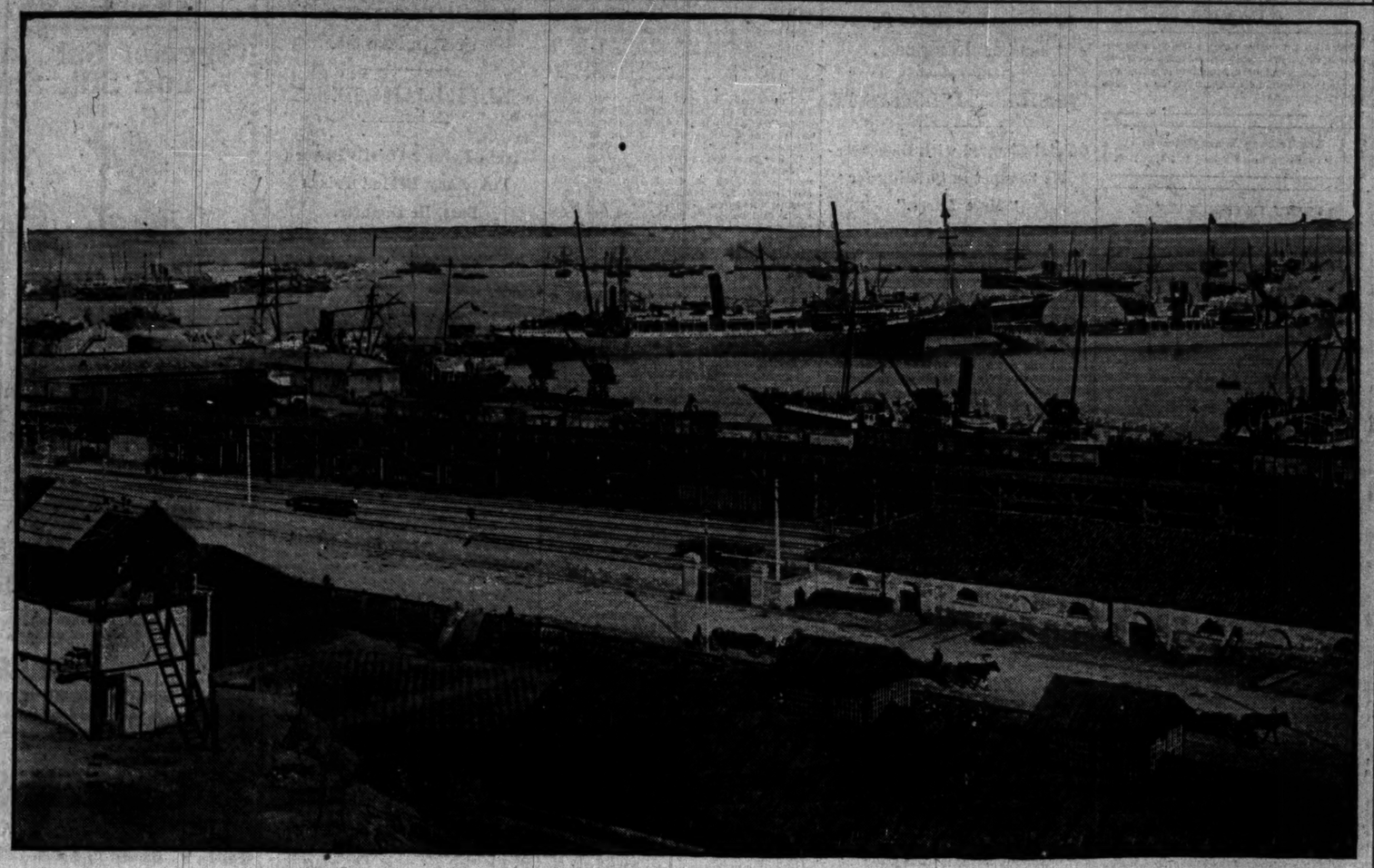
St. Joseph, Mich., June 29.—The condition of the fruit and berry crop in western Michigan is favorable in some respects and unfavorable in others. The peach crop is one of the finest in years, while apples near the lake are good and a distance from the lake a poor average. The strawberry crop was large and of fine quality, while blackberries and raspberries probably will not yield more than half a crop. Peas show a poor yield. Currants and cherries will average half a crop. These conditions apply generally to the fruit belt from St. Joseph to Muskegon.

JOHN HAY GAINS STEADILY.

Secretary Still Confined to Bed in Newbury, N. H., but Sleeps Well and Is Stronger.

Newbury, N. H., June 29.—Secretary of State John Hay, although still confined to his bed, continues to gain steadily. He slept well last night and today appeared much refreshed and considerably stronger. The beautiful weather contributed to making the secretary feel better. Dr. Murphy of Boston remains at the Hay residence.

Odessa, Where Revolutionists and Troops Are Fighting on Land While Mutineers on Warships Bombard City from the Harbor.



WHARVES AND RAILROAD YARDS AT ODESSA, BURNED BY REVOLUTIONISTS, AND NOW UNDER BOMBARDMENT FROM MUTINEERS' WARSHIP.

STREETS SINK; SEEK CAUSE

CITY ENGINEER IS ORDERED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

Subsidence in Soil in Numerous Parts of the Business District Is Blamed, in Complaints, Upon the Illinois Tunnel—Believed Cement Columns of the New Skyscrapers May Have Caused Disturbances—Location of the Depressions Are Enumerated.

City Engineer Ericson has been instructed by Commissioner of Public Works J. M. Patterson to investigate the cause of the recent sinking of the soil in numerous parts of the business district, which has led to fears for the safety of neighboring skyscrapers.

The investigation will determine whether the cause of these instances of local subsidence lies in the disturbance to the subsoil brought about by the construction of the Illinois tunnel, or that occasioned by sinking the caissons for big buildings.

Location of Depressions.

The depressions brought to the attention of the commissioner are located as follows:

Jackson boulevard and State street; half a block of the city railway affected by subsidence of several inches.

Madison street and Wabash avenue; sinking noticed during the construction of the Heyworth building.

Clark and Van Buren streets; subsidence of four inches after the erection of the Weber building; loop structure affected.

State and Adams streets; depression in front of the Republic building.

Fifth avenue and Adams street; subsidence under Marshall Field wholesale building, causing weakening of walls.

Michigan avenue and Adams street; sinking is causing walls of Pullman building to crack.

Complaint Blames Tunnels.

The first complaint made to the commissioner laid the blame for these results upon the tunnels. The tunnel officials declared that they had done no excavating within the last three years in the vicinity of any one of the depressions noted.

It also was pointed out as significant that the cases of subsidence occurred only in the neighborhood of skyscrapers in the course of erection. The depression near the Pullman building is in the same block as the new Railway Exchange, and in the vicinity of Marshall Field's wholesale store the Northwestern Railway building is being erected. Likewise the sinking spots in State street around Adams street and Jackson boulevard are only a few rods from the new Republic building.

Engineer Blames Skyscrapers.

"The erection of a skyscraper nowadays causes a general disturbance of the soil in the neighborhood," said a civil engineer who is likely to be asked for a report on the matter by Mr. Ericson. "When the cement columns are built up the earth is left loose around them and allowed to solidify in the course of time. When we have a big rain the earth begins to pack around these columns and naturally loosens contiguous soil surrounding the building."

"I don't see how any of these depressions could have been caused by the construction of the tunnels," said Engineer George W. Jackson of the Illinois company. "It is now more than three and a half years since any excavation has taken place in the neighborhood of the locations mentioned. On the other hand, I can point to cases of subsidence which took place in connection with the erection of skyscrapers before the tunnels were commenced. We should be glad to have a thorough investigation of the matter."

AIRSHIP DROPS ON ROOF.

Toledo Aeronaut Intended to Land on Another Building Three Miles Away, but Machinery Broke.

Toledo, O., June 29.—[Special.]—The Toledo airship arose here today with the intention of alighting on a house. It alighted, but on the wrong house, about three miles away, because the machinery became disarranged.

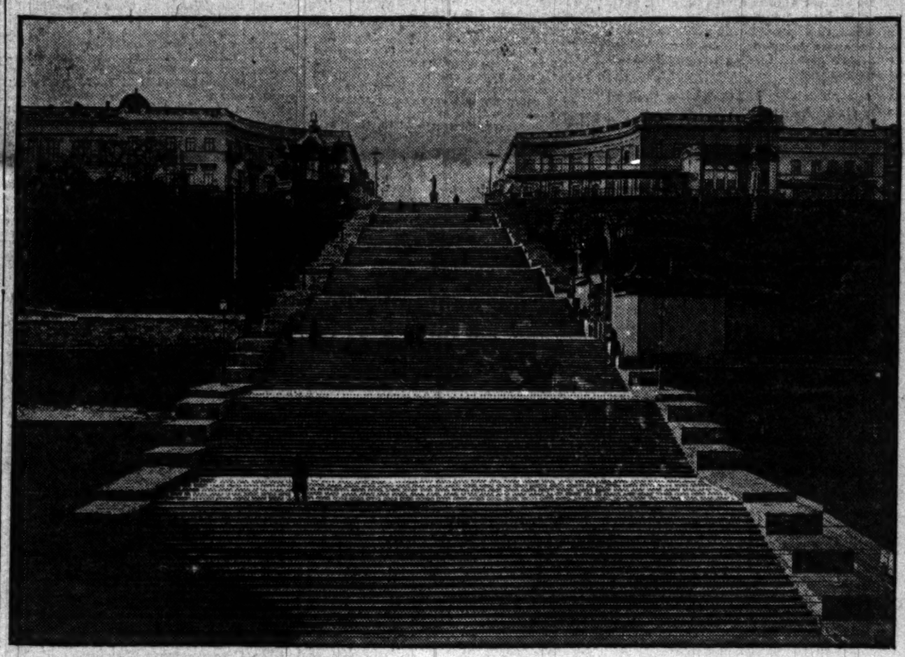
The airship rose at the fair grounds enclosure shortly after noon and headed directly toward town. Roy Knabenshue's intention was to land on the top of the Spitzer building. The ship went up 1,000 feet, forging ahead steadily into the strong air currents. The machinery worked smoothly.

Several times the airship was turned about in a half circle, and each time the operator turned it back again with apparent ease. While attempting to make a complete circle the machinery broke down. No one was injured when the ship struck the house.

Oddfellows to Lay Corner Stone.

The corner stone for the oddfellows' temple to be erected at 6316 Yale avenue by Cook County lodge No. 40 will be laid tomorrow afternoon. Gov. Deneen has been invited to be present. The program includes a parade at 2:30 o'clock.

Celebrated Richelieu Stair of 200 Steps at Odessa, on Which Hundreds Died Trying to Ascend in Face of Infantry Fire.



Soldiers held the top of these steps and fired volley after volley into the faces of a mob attempting to ascend them. The stairway leads up from the beach 150 feet to the plateau on which the city of Odessa stands. At the head is a statue of the Duc de Richelieu, the French-born Governor of Odessa of sixty years ago, who became noted for his philanthropy, being celebrated in Russia as a governor who spent his salary relieving distress among poor immigrants, returning to France with "a valise containing a shirt."

OYSTER BAY MEETS PRESIDENT; HEARTY GREETING AT DOCK.

Denizens of Roosevelt's Home Town Line His Route to Sagamore Hill with Flags.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 29.—President Roosevelt arrived in Oyster Bay today and was given an unusually demonstrative greeting by the residents. He made the trip from Bridgeport, Conn., on the naval yacht Sylph, and his neighbors greeted him at the dock of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club of Oyster Bay.

The passage from the landing to the decorated railroad station, where Mrs. Roosevelt awaited in a carriage with Quentin and Ethel Roosevelt, was lined by school children, dressed in white and waving flags. The president passed through this line and was greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt and his children. Forming in line the villagers passed the president and shook hands with him, after which the president drove to Sagamore hill.

The avenue from the station to the Sagamore hill grounds was hung at intervals with great American flags. The president expressed himself as deeply touched by the reception which his neighbors had extended him, and as he drove homeward remarked:

"This is the best demonstration I ever saw in Oyster Bay."

The president spent the afternoon quietly at Sagamore hill with the members of his family, and he and Secretary Loeb transacted some official business.

LOW RATES TO SUMMER RESORTS

Via the Northwestern Line.

Very low rates in effect daily to Lake Geneva, Twin Lakes, Lake Mills, Waukesha, Green Lake, Devil's Lake, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Neenah-Menasha, Green Bay, Eagle River, Conover, State Line, Watersmeet, Cisco Lake, Gogebic Lake, Manitowish, Woodruff, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Marquette. Return limit Oct. 31. Frequent fast through trains. The best of everything. Illustrated booklet, "The Lakes and Summer Resorts," sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. Tickets and reservations at ticket offices, 212 Clark street (Tel. Cent. 721) and Wells Street Station.

INNOCENT BOY WHO RAN AWAY UNDER SUSPICION IS FOUND.

Charles Zekind, Who Fled from Chicago in Fear of Theft Charge, Discovered in Danville.

Danville, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—After spending thousands of dollars in a search for his son Charles, extending to European and other foreign countries, H. A. Zekind, president of the Illinois Belt and Novelty company, 275 Madison street, Chicago, has found the lad in this city.

The boy, who is 18 years old, was employed in a Chicago jewelry store in the place of a clerk who had absconded with about $40,000 worth of goods. The firm missed several valuable watches last October and suspected the new clerk. Charles, though innocent, feared the stolen articles would next be found and that the crime would be fastened upon him, so he left Chicago and came to Danville, where he has been working in a glass bottle factory most of the time.

His father, who arrived today, says the watches which the boy was charged with stealing were found soon afterward by the firm where they had been mislaid. Local policemen recently recognized the boy from his photograph and description sent out by his father.

CRUISER EXCEEDS SPEED RATE.

Charleston on Its Official Trial Run Makes an Average of 22.3 Knots an Hour.

Provincetown, Mass., June 29.—The cruiser Charleston on its official trial run today made an average speed of 22.3 knots an hour. It exceeded its contract requirement by .3 knots.

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 6. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3843 and Automatic 1511.

MOB SHOOTS EIGHT MEN DEAD AFTER RAIDING GEORGIA JAIL.

Masked Men Lynch One White and Seven Negroes as a Result of Holbrook Robbery and Murder.

Watkinsville, Ga., June 29.—A mob entered the jail at Watkinsville at 2 o'clock this morning and took nine prisoners, eight of whom were shot to death. The ninth escaped only by being thought dead by the mob.

The prisoners taken out and lynched were Lon J. Aycock, white, charged with the murder of F. M. Holbrook and wife of Oconee county, and seven negroes, Rich Robinson, Lewis Robinson, Claud Elder, charged with the murder of the Holbrook couple; Sandy Price, a young negro charged with attempted assault upon Mrs. Weldon Dooley; Rich Allen, a negro convicted and under sentence of death for the murder of Will Robertson, another negro; Gene Yerby, another negro, charged with the burglary of a rifle from Mr. Marshall; and Bob Harris, a negro, charged with shooting another negro.

After the prisoners had been tied to the fence posts the mob lined up and fired five volleys into their bodies. All died without a struggle, with the exception of Joe Patterson, a negro. Patterson was shot several times, but was alive after the mob left and will recover.

The crime which led principally to the lynching was the murder of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Holbrook at their home near Watkinsville a few months since. Their store was robbed of $300. Three of the negroes confessed to the crime and implicated Aycock.

"SLIDES FOR LIFE" TO DEATH.

Woman Performer Falls Fifty Feet to Ground and Receives Probably Fatal Injuries.

Missouri Valley, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Before a thousand spectators this afternoon Mrs. George Matthews, while attempting a "slide for life" feat at the racetrack, fell to the ground, a distance of fully fifty feet, receiving probably fatal injuries.

WOULD BUILD CITY HALL.

EASTERN CAPITALISTS SUBMIT OFFER TO THE CITY.

Willing to Construct the Building and Take Payment in the Form of Rentals—Mayor Will Ask Advice of Business Men—Special Meeting of Council May Be Called to Pass Water Meter Ordinance—Protest Made by Lake Traffic Men.

President Brundage of the county board gave to Mayor Dunne yesterday a plan which had been presented to him, whereby the city can secure a new city hall on the "easy payment" plan. Mr. Brundage explained the scheme had been presented to the county for the new courthouse, but as the county already has provided for the funds he passed it on to the city.

The plan was submitted to Mr. Brundage by Wilbur N. Horner, who has an office in the First National Bank building, and who said he represented eastern capitalists who were willing to build the new courthouse and take their pay out of the monthly rental receipts. He said his principals were willing to make a contract with the city on similar terms.

The mayor will present the proposition to the conference of twenty-five business men this afternoon. Among those whom the mayor has invited to the conference are John M. Harlan, his opponent in the recent city campaign, and Carter H. Harrison, whom he succeeded.

Action on Water Meters Urged.

So serious is the situation in the water department over the delay in considering the new meter ordinance that it was given out at the city hall yesterday it might be necessary to call a special meeting of the council during the summer vacation to consider it.

The ordinance is now in the hands of a subcommittee, which is not likely to report to the main committee before the council meeting of Wednesday night. If it is recommended then it cannot be presented to the council before July 10, which will be the last meeting before vacation, if indeed the council does not adjourn until fall next Wednesday. Under these circumstances the ordinance cannot be put on its passage until after vacation

Want Bridges Open Longer.

Lake traffic men presented a protest to the council committee on harbor, river, wharves, and bridges against the action of the commissioner of public works in lengthening the time in the evening of keeping the river bridges closed. The matter was placed in the hands of a subcommittee consisting of Ald. Kunz, Race, Wendling, Reese, and Butler.

HANLY, FOE OF EXECUTIONS, LETS WIFE MURDERER HANG.

Berkeley Smith Expiates Crime on Gallows—Governor Explains That He Desired to Save Life, but Could Not.

Michigan City, Ind., June 30, 2 a. m.—[Special.]—Shortly after midnight this morning Berkeley Smith was hanged in the yard of the state penitentiary here, thereby expiating the murder of his wife in Indianapolis.

Gov. Hanly, although admittedly opposed to capital punishment, had refused to interfere. Referring in Indianapolis to the pardon power conferred upon him by the constitution, he said that he greatly desired to save Smith's life, but must execute the law. He added:

"I have a profound conviction that the state has no moral right to take the life of a citizen, save in self-defense, as in the enforcement of the law, maintenance of peace and order, or as in case of riot, insurrection, or rebellion.

"Human life is too sacred to be otherwise taken, even by the state itself. Were the state to adopt that policy, it would do more to inculcate respect for human life than it can do by any number of executions. I shall appeal to the people and ask that the provision be stricken from the law by the next general assembly."

High Dive Breaks Boy's Neck.

Monticello, Ia., June 29.—[Special.]—Harry Egan, 14 years old, broke his neck today by striking the river bottom while diving. He and other boys were diving from the railings of a bridge about thirty feet high. He jumped too far out and struck a sand bar. Death was instantaneous.

Niagara Falls and Return, $12.25.

The Wabash will sell fourth of July excursion tickets to Buffalo and Niagara Falls and return at $12.25 for the round trip, good to go July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Good to return until July 5. Ticket offices, 97 Adams street.

FORTIFIES CASE AGAINST PACKERS

W. D. Miles, Former Armour Employe, Gives Most Startling Evidence.

TRAIL ONE MORE TRUST.

Law Clerks Incorporate Kenwood Oil Company to Handle By-Products.

New evidence, said to be sufficient "to indict twenty-five beef trust heads and employés" for violation of the Sherman act, was furnished to the federal grand jury yesterday. It was reported that the witness previously had reported what he knew to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody.

The evidence was given by W. D. Miles, until a year and a half ago a confidential employé of Armour & Co. in Kansas City. He is said to have acted as the representative of Armour & Co. in the secret conferences between the packers which were held in Chicago and Kansas City after the Grosscup injunction was issued. After leaving the company in a fit of rancor he related the details of these meetings. He told what men were there, and where they met. His only condition was that J. Ogden Armour should be held blameless in the matter.

Second Time Before Jury.

This information came to light when Miles appeared before the grand jury for the second time, after which he held a long conference with District Attorney Morrison. It practically was the last day of the investigation, for today the jury will consider the evidence with a view to voting the indictments, which may be returned tomorrow morning.

Miles was with Armour & Co. for more than fifteen years. Both he and his father had been favorites with Philip Armour, and the son was promoted from place to place until he was intrusted with many of the most valuable secrets of the company. His specialty was the export trade.

A year and a half ago he left the concern. It never has been known generally what the cause was. It is believed that he was discharged. When this investigation began Miles was in Chicago. He became convinced that the government was failing to find the real proof of a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Goes to Washington.

Then he went to Washington. That was two weeks ago, shortly after Mr. Morrison and his associate, Oliver E. Pagin, had had the conference over the strength of the evidence which had been gathered in the three months' inquiry. He told the president and government officials that he thought it was his duty as a good citizen to tell what he knew. He also is said to have confessed to a desire to "get even."

On June 20 Miles returned to Chicago and the next day he appeared before the grand jury. It was noticed that he appeared extremely anxious to escape observation. After he left subpœnas were served upon a number of new witnesses.

Yesterday afternoon he appeared again in the federal building. He was shadowed closely by a secret service man, who took pains to see that no one approached him.

Packers Keep Track of Him.

"It was known that Miles had been in Washington, that he had conferred with President Roosevelt, and that he was coming to Chicago to testify," said John S. Miller, attorney for the packers, last night.

"If he tells the truth, however, he cannot tell much that will hurt the packers. He was an employé of Armour & Co. [illegible] years, and was discharged for [illegible] or so ago. He is a man with a grouch. His position with the company was important, I believe, but he could not learn much that would help the grand jury. No attempt was made to stop him."

Tell of New Inside Trust.

On the occasion of his first appearance on the witness stand, Miles told of the existence of a new trust, a combine which is reported to have behind it $100,000,000. The deal involves, it is said, all but one of the packing companies. Without doubt it will figure in the indictments voted by the grand jury tomorrow.

This concern was known as the Kenwood Oil company. It bore the same relation to oils and fats that the Etna Trading company did to casings. It was incorporated by clerks in the office of A. H. Veeder, a director and general counsel for Swift & Co. The appearance of all the force from Mr. Veeder's office before the grand jury during the last two days was in relation to this investigation.

Oil Witnesses Heard by Jury.

On this subject the following witnesses were heard:

A. A. Davidson, auditor for Swift & Co., formerly associated with Mr. Veeder and the Kenwood company.

St. George Evans, employé of Swift & Co. and brother of Arthur Evans, counsel for Swift & Co.

George R. Irons, clerk for Swift & Co., formerly with Veeder.

Arthur Millett, clerk for Swift & Co., formerly with Veeder.

Miss Edna M. La Framboise, stenographer in Veeder's office.

Millett and Irons furnished most of the evidence in relation to the Kenwood company. They were the only witnesses the government has been able to get hold of who had personal knowledge of the meetings of the men composing the Kenwood company in Mr. Veeder's office.

Corroborative Evidence Found.

Corroborative evidence of the identity of this company with the packing interest was furnished by a mercantile agency which has been investigating it for two years.

An employé of this agency found that his trail led to the Veeder offices. Upon inquiring of Henry Veeder on Tuesday of the Kenwood company he was informed that no one in the office knew anything about it. The efforts of financial agents to locate the company have failed, and it is marked on the books of the agency as "one that should be investigated by the United States authority."

The Kenwood company was incorporated Dec. 27, 1900, with a capital of $14,000. The incorporators were Davidson, Evans, Irons, A. A. Millett, Arthur C. Ide, John F. Millett, and Albert L. Letterman, all at that time in Veeder's office. The incorporation was for 140 shares at $100 a share. The packers interested subscribed.

The company practically controlled the oleo and stearine markets. In the fall of 1903 it ceased operations. The excuse given was that no money was made, but it is presumed by the government officials that the real cause was the Grosscup injunction. On Dec. 3, 1904, the charter of the company was transferred to the Swift Wool company, a Massachusetts corporation.

Seek Connection of Companies.

The question which the government is trying to answer is whether this wool company is composed of the same men who made up the Kenwood company and is running its business still.

The Swift Wool company has the following officers:

President—Louis F. Swift.

Vice president—Edward F. Swift.

Treasurer—L. A. Carton.

Secretary—D. E. Hartwell.

Louis C. Ehle and Robert E. Fisher, also are said to be interested in the company.

Up to three years ago the oil in a steer was lost. How valuable it has become is shown by the following table indicating the amount in one carcass:

Fourteen pounds stearine, at 8 cents	$1.12
Twenty-five pounds extra stearine, at 9½ cents	2.31
Nineteen pounds oleo No. 1 and 2, at 3 1-6 cents	1.63
Eleven pounds tallow, at 4 1-6 cents	.50
Total	$3.86

The packers are showing great interest in the last days of the investigation. Grand jurors report that they have been shadowed by private detectives after leaving the grand jury room.

MORTON CUTS OFF DEPEW'S $20,000.

Senator's Counsel Fee and That of $5,000 to David B. Hill No Longer Will Be Paid.

CONTEST IN DINNER TALK.

Atlantic Yacht Club Will Have Endurance Test at Its Annual Mess Affair.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 29.

Chairman Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance society announced today that Senator Chauncey M. Depew had been notified that his annual retainer of $20,000 as special counsel for the Equitable would be discontinued July 1; also that a similar notification had been sent to David B. Hill in regard to his retainer of $5,000 a year. Morton also announced the discontinuance of the pension of $1,000 a month paid to George H. Squire, who was a member of the board of directors up to last Wednesday, when he resigned.

Morton Cuts Off Depew's $20,000 Equitable Fees.

Senator Depew and Mr. Hill are among the lawyers mentioned by the state superintendent's report as receiving annual retainers from the Equitable.

The report was current today that other members of the "James H. Hyde and associates" underwriting syndicate besides ex-President James W. Alexander have made restitution of profits made on the sale of securities to the society. Morton refused to affirm or deny the report.

Louis Fitzgerald today resigned as a director of the society. Fitzgerald was one of the directors criticised in the Hendricks report as having profited through the sale of securities to the society. He is the twenty-second director that was retired. That others will go in a few days is the opinion expressed today.

Edward M. Peck, an insurance broker, who recently advertised fifty shares of Equitable Life Assurance stock, said today he has sold forty shares. He refused to give the names of the buyers or the price paid. He said when he first announced the stock for sale he had been offered $4,700 a share, but was holding for a higher price.

At the annual mess dinner of the Atlantic Yacht club at Seagate tomorrow night Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie railroad, and Barlow S. Weeks will referee a novel long distance after dinner endurance speaking contest. J. Clarence Harvey is pitted against G. Patterson Early to make the more soul stirring and long winded after dinner speech. Wagers of $1,000 have been made on the result by Daniel G. Reid and J. L. Golden. Reid, who is president of the American Tinplate company, also is commodore of the Atlantic Yacht club.

Yachtsmen in After Dinner Speaking Bout.

Just as the steamer La Lorraine was sailing for France from the foot of Morton street today district messenger boy No. 780's manager called out sharply: "Here, boy! Rush these telegrams to the French steamer. You can just make it." No. 780 is a mite of nerves and muscles, just 4 feet 1 inch in height.

Messenger Boy Delays Big Liner at Port.

The bog grabbed the envelope and rushed to the ship, while the siren was groaning its warning "all ashore."

"Hey, boy, you can't go on here," yelled a employe on the gangway. But No. 780 ducked and galloped up the gang plank. He hustled around, got his signatures, received a smile, and a sweet "thank you" from a pretty girl, and hurried back to the saloon deck gangway.

The ship was a dozen feet from the string piece. The quartermaster swore in French. No. 780 looked anxious, but stood steady. After a threat to throw him overboard the quartermaster had a heaving line slipped over the boy's shoulders and sailors dropped him over the side upon a painter's raft between the pier and the ship. The other line was hauled ashore and detectives, cable operators, shore captains, and the gang hauled No. 780 upon the string piece, with his book and pencil, while the pretty girl plucked roses from her bouquet and threw them, with a kiss, to No. 780.

With only five dissenting voices out of a vote of 146, the congregation of the First church of Disciples of Christ, in West Fifty-sixth street, tonight gave an indorsement to and refused to accept the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. B. Q. Denham. By the same vote, amid a scene of enthusiasm, the congregation adopted a resolution requesting Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, a woman suffrage and social purity advocate, to withdraw from membership of the church.

Pastor Indorsed; Woman Accuser Asked to Resign.

Mrs. Grannis refused to withdraw and demanded that charges be preferred against her and she have her trial in the regular way. The Rev. B. Q. Denham will consider whether he would or would not withdraw his resignation.

The charges against Denham were incited by Mrs. Grannis. Denham had been accused in a former pastorate of breaking up a family, but had been acquitted.

Thieves are reported to have been systematically at work for months among exhibits in the American Museum of Natural History. Twenty specimens of gold ores of the great Bement collection, presented to the institution by J. Pierpont Morgan, valued at $3,000, have been stolen, and in their places cheaper ones substituted.

Thieves Get $3,000 in Museum; Are Exhibits.

Artistically gilded lumps of coal and stones are said to have been left in place of the loot. A Siberian collection of implements and garments has been deprived of some of its best examples, and many valuable specimens are missing from the butterfly cases.

Two men charged with swindling John Harris of this city out of $12,500 some time ago were arrested today in the Gainsborough apartment hotel while, the police say, they were attempting to secure $7,500 additional from Mr. Harris. The men gave their names as George Snider, who, the police say, has the alias of "Grosnider," and George Thompson, whom the police believe to be James McKay. The money was secured from Harris on collateral consisting of forged stock certificates.

Get $12,500 of Victim; Want More; Are Caught.

In anticipation of the mortgage tax law, which goes into effect on July 1, there has been a rush to borrow money on real estate here and to record the papers in the office of the registrar. By so doing the tax of one-half of 1 per cent will be evaded. It is estimated that in the five days preceding July 1 about $50,000,000 will be loaned on real estate in the state.

Get Realty Security to Evade Mortgage Tax Law.

Urges Domestic School Science.

Urbana, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—Today's session of the rural school conference at the University of Illinois opened with a paper on "Domestic Science in Rural Schools" by Miss Ida M. Pearson of the University of Illinois. Supt. Kern of Winnebago lectured on "Rural School Consolidation."

The Pennsylvania Special.

The business man's train. Leaves Chicago Via Pennsylvania New York Short Line every day at 2:45 p. m., arriving at New York next morning 9:45. Returning leaves New York 3:55 p. m., arrives Chicago 8:55 a. m.—just eighteen hours between Chicago and New York. City ticket office, 248 South Clark street.

SUMMARY OF

The Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

TRIBUNE subscribers may have their paper mailed to them at any out of town address. The address will be changed as often as requested. Telephone Central 667, or address THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13, 14.

MUTINY IN CZAR'S FLEET.

Insurgent battleship opened fire on Odessa with solid shell; troops and mobs fight all night in streets; thousands killed or wounded; miles of warehouses, docks, and railroad yards in flames. Page 1

All Baltic ports in revolt; widespread conspiracy in navy to seize arsenals at Cronstadt and Sevastopol feared. Page 1.

Czar issued ukase proclaiming state of war at Odessa and investing military rights on commander of district. Page 1.

Russia, on account of revolution at Odessa, expected to make terms at once with Japan, regardless of latter's demands. Page 2.

St. Petersburg and Moscow zemstvos prepring memorial to czar in which they threaten to renounce autocracy if promised reforms are not granted by July 15. Page 2.

Three more battleships reported to have joined the mutiny at Odessa; feared arsenals at Sevastopol may be seized by revolutionists. Page 2.

Loyalty of Russian army to the czar doubted; feared in St. Petersburg that 40,000 soldiers in Odessa will go over to the people. Page 2.

FOREIGN.

Recent diplomatic attacks by kaiser on France exposed secret plans of nations to preserve peace of Europe; indicated possible fall of Romanoff dynasty and erection of people as rulers of Russia. Page 3.

WASHINGTON.

J. F. Wallace forced to resign as chief engineer of canal; bitterly arraigned by Taft as unfaithful to government. Page 1.

Friend of former Chief Engineer Wallace promised thorough exposé of big Panama scandal which, he claimed, would send many to penitentiary. Page 4.

President Roosevelt's new regulations put an end to long squabble in navy department. Page 8.

National treasury deficit for fiscal year amounted to $24,000,000; due to increased expenditures. Page 14.

LOCAL.

W. D. Miles, former Armour employé, gave strongest evidence yet heard against packers in federal investigation. Page 3.

City engineer ordered to make investigation of sinking of soil in numerous parts of business district. Page 3.

Capitalists offered to build new city hall on "easy payment" plan. Page 3.

Passage of anti-graft law will be recommended in forthcoming grand jury report. Page 5.

Eugene V. Debs denounced labor unions in speech in convention. Page 5.

Lake Forest annual horse show will open today. Page 5.

Boy leader of mob of strike sympathizers shot dead by policeman. Page 5.

Council committee locked horns with Mayor Dunne over employment of A. B. Dupont as traction expert. Page 6.

Floating poolroom made its first trip into Lake Michigan. Page 6.

Hundreds paid tribute to Graeme Stewart at funeral in Fourth Presbyterian church. Page 7.

New sanitary district election law a riddle to politicians; many disturbing possibilities found. Page 7.

Criminal proceedings threatened by creditors in Knight-Donnelley firm failure. Page 7.

Public dietetic bureau proposed by a physician. Page 7.

Western educators plan a fight on "textbook trust" in coming convention of National Educational association. Page 9.

Miss Helen Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bartlett, married to Dr. Walter Noe. Page 9.

DOMESTIC.

White man and seven negroes shot to death by mob at Watkinsville, Ga.; one negro escaped by ruse; Holbrook murder caused outbreak. Page 3.

NEW YORK.

Chairman Morton of Equitable cut off Senator Depew's annual counsel fee of $20,000, also that of $5,000 to David B. Hill. Page 4.

Atlantic Yacht club planned after dinner speech contest with $1,000 side bet by president. Page 4.

Contest to deepen Ambrose channel is abrogated. Page 4.

Thieves secured many museum specimens of a total value of $3,000. Page 4.

Congregation indorsed pastor; woman accuser asked to resign. Page 4.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Lake Shore road experimented with apparatus to cool and cleanse air in cars. Page 8.

Slump in hog prices continued; sharp activity in sheep; trading in cattle slow. Page 14.

Weakness in potatoes continued, prices averaging 8 cents lower; demand slow and receipts less. Page 14.

Money in Chicago cheaper than for years, loans on New York collateral being made at 3 per cent. Page 14.

New York stocks showed stoppage of advance in prices, and money exhibited tone of worry, fearing strong demand by Europe for gold; rioting in Odessa factor. Page 15.

Wheat took bulge on fear that exports from Russia may be shut off owing to Odessa riots; corn easier; oats strong. Page 15.

Old Third National bank tract south of Jackson park sold for $125,000; to be made residence district. Page 16.

SPORTING.

Yale won annual boat race with Harvard by half a length; Cambridge oarsmen triumphed in freshmen and four oared features. Page 10.

Brady's $27,500 colt, Oiseau, captured Spindrift handicap at Sheepshead Bay track. Page 10.

White Sox lost to browns as result of numerous errors. Score 4 to 2. Page 10.

L. Auchterlonie, Chicago golfer, ahead in western open tourney. Page 10.

Many Chicagoans will leave today on auto tour to St. Paul. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
CHERBOURG		Kurfurst
HAMBURG		Deutschland
LIVERPOOL	Saxonia	
LIVERPOOL	Haverford	Dominion.
NAPLES	Vedic	
NEW YORK	Waldersee	Hamburg.
NEW YORK	Madonna	La Lorraine.
NEW YORK	Napoli	P. Alice.
PLYMOUTH		Noordland.
QUEENSTOWN		Majestic.
QUEENSTOWN	Kurfurst	
S. FRANCISCO.		Ventura.
S. FRANCISCO.		Enterprise.

TAFT TO WALLACE: "RESIGN AT ONCE."

War Secretary Administers Scathing Rebuke to Panama Canal Engineer.

PRESIDENT INDORSES IT.

Official Charged with Dishonorable Conduct in Quitting for "Mere Lucre."

(Continued from first page.)

States daily participated with his associates in carrying out the same.

To the president and secretary of war and members of the commission and its counsel he frequently expressed his unqualified approval and acceptance of the distribution of duties and powers as in the order embodied and particularly those relating to himself, which required the performance by him of the duties of constructive engineer upon the isthmus.

Twelve days after his arrival on the isthmus Mr. Wallace sent the following cablegram to Secretary Taft:

Important complicated business matters which cannot be arranged by correspondence, and which may affect my relations as chief engineer of the commission, necessitate immediate return to the United States to confer with you and others. An order from you to return for official consultation will prevent apprehension on the part of employés. Suggest Shonts remain until my arrival. Please answer.

Tempted by More Money.

Secretary Taft replied:

Secretary of war and Shonts, in accordance with your request and without knowledge of circumstances that justify, approve your return for consultation with them at Washington.

Just before sailing Mr. Wallace wrote a letter to the secretary, in which he referred to his intended visit to the United States, but gave no explanation of his personal plans.

When they met in New York by appointment, the statement says, Mr. Wallace said part of the interview would be personal to himself and part would concern the general canal work on the isthmus, to which Secretary Taft agreed. The statement continues:

"Mr. Wallace then said that a few days before he sent the cable to the secretary he received a cable from prominent business men in New York asking him if he would consider an offer to accept an important position in New York, and that he had cabled in reply that it was 'simply a question of terms and conditions, and that he had requested particulars; that the particulars came, and it proved to be a definite offer of a position as president of a large holding company, controlling several other corporations, with certain stock benefits and other advantages to himself, which, with the salary, made it equivalent to $50,000 a year; that he did not at once accept the offer, but delayed it for a few days, in order to cable the secretary of war, during which the parties increased their proposal between $10,000 and $15,000 a year, making it equivalent to $60,000 or $65,000.

No Love for Panama Life.

"He stated that the position was an especially attractive one and such as he had only hoped to obtain after the completion of the canal—and thus only after years of further service on the isthmus; that the duties of the new position were especially agreeable and afforded opportunities to make money through investments, etc.; further, that the position was such a good one that he did not consider that he could decline it; that life on the isthmus was lonely and accompanied with risk to himself and wife, and that this was another reason for accepting a better offer; but that his new duties would not require all of his attention for the next two months, and that the parties had agreed that he could close up his canal work in the meantime, always provided it did not take him from New York to the isthmus.

"He referred to the president's order appointing the original commission, and in which the president had stated that the commissioners would hold office subject to the due fulfillment of their duties, and he stated, that this made the office subject to termination by the president, and that consequently he (Mr. Wallace) considered that the holder of the office had an equal right to retire from it at his option at any time.

"Concluding, he stated that, while he was thus severing his connection with the canal work he was willing to make up his annual report, and he would, if desired by the government, continue to serve as a commissioner, but not as chief engineer in charge of construction work on the isthmus.

Straight Talk from Taft.

"Mr. Wallace said that this was all he had to say in regard to his personal relation to the work, and that he would then proceed to discuss generally the conditions on the isthmus if the secretary desired. Secretary Taft said he wishes Mr. Wallace would continue his general statement.

"Mr. Wallace followed his personal statement with a discussion lasting half an hour regarding conditions on the isthmus and the work on the canal. When he finished Secretary Taft thus addressed him:

"'Mr. Wallace: I am disappointed inexpressibly not only because you have taken this step but because you seem so utterly insensible to the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you quit your task at a critical moment, on the eve of important work, and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accepted your position, with your department unperfected in organization, and when you know, too, that my public duties call me to the Philippines for several months.

"'I must be allowed to regind you that when you were employed by the commission a little more than a year ago you were only receiving $15,000 per annum under your former position, and that your salary was fixed at the sum demanded by yourself, $25,000.

"'That was for constant service on the isthmus, where the construction work was to be performed and your services were required. You knew the risks to yourself and to your family, if they went with you, in the work you assumed and were under obligation to do.

Sees Naught but Ingratitude.

"'If you had not desired the position you need not have sought nor accepted it, but I understand that quite the contrary was the case. I can refer more positively to recent events within my own knowledge. When the president found it necessary to make a reorganization of the former commission you were consulted in the frankest manner about every feature of the reorganization and were encouraged freely to express your opinions.

"'Indeed, your voluntary suggestions from the isthmus embraced the proposal that you yourself be made a member of the commission and chief engineer on the isthmus. The substance of the plan of reorganization, as afterward embodied in the president's executive order of April 1, was cabled to you by me and you cabled me your fullest approval of it and your thanks, for it included the appointment of yourself as a commissioner, as you had solicited, and a member of the executive committee.

"'The new plan of organization was warmly accepted and indorsed by you when you arrived in Washington, and you expressed your hearty approval of it in the most unequivocal manner not only to the president and myself but to members of the commission and its counsel, and just before sailing for the isthmus you called upon us and voluntarily thanked me in the warmest terms for what had been done in the reorganization of the canal work and in the positions which had been given you. You cooperated for all these weeks in the work of reorganization and accepted the position assigned you under the president's order of April 1.

Foregoes Fame for Mere Lucre.

"'The president and myself relied upon this fact in making up the plans and the other members were selected with that in view. Now, within twelve days after your arrival upon the isthmus you send me a cable, which, read in the light of what you say today, signifies your practical acceptance of an offer of another position inconsistent with the performance of your duties on the isthmus.

"'I am astonished that you should be so disregardful of the splendid opportunities of the position which would have made you famous the world over by the honorable performance of your duties of chief engineer.

"'For mere lucre you change your position overnight without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your government by this action; when the engineering forces on the isthmus are left without a real head and your department is not perfected in organization; when the advisory board of engineers is to assemble under call of the president within two months, and when I am departing for the Philippines on public duty. All this you know as well as I know it, but it has not had the least influence upon your action. You have thought of yourself and of yourself alone.

"'I consider that by every principle of honor and duty your were bound to treat the subject differently. You have permitted the president and all of us to proceed in full confidence that you would perform the functions of chief engineer, and now in an hour you drop your great duties and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence, and all this for your personal advantage solely.

Unfaithful to Sacred Trust.

"'Mr. Wallace, I do not agree with your idea of your rights, nor with your idea as to your duties. I do not agree that the president's original order giving him the right to discharge an unfaithful commissioner gave you the right to abandon your duties at a critical moment, but independent of that original order, you accepted the duties of chief engineer on the isthmus under the recent order of April 1, which was made in cooperation with you and to suit your views.

"'More than this, your duty in the premises is not measured by your mere legal contractual rights. It should be measured by the high obligation of a public officer with a sacred allegiance to the government it should be his honor and his pleasure to serve.

"'You were, therefore, in honor bound by all that has preceded to continue to perform your duties upon the isthmus until such time—a year at least—as would have afforded us reasonable opportunity to select a competent successor and prepare him for the great duties of that office.

"'You make not the least complaint against your associates—superior or inferior—(I know of no possible ground for any). You are influenced solely by your personal advantage.

"'Great fame attached to your office, but also equal responsibility, and now you desert them in an hour. Even from a standpoint of policy you are making a profound mistake. If you could withdraw from your new arrangements, which I do not suggest, I could have no confidence (since I know now your conception of duty) that you would not in the future repeat the same at a moment even more critical when the consequences might be even more embarrassing and injurious to the government.

Curtly Demands Resignation.

"'Under these circumstances, Mr. Wallace, and with great personal pain and disappointment, I am bound to say that I consider the public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment, and turn over the records of your office to the chairman of the commission.'

"Mr. Wallace replied that 'he was deeply disturbed at the view taken by the secretary; that he had considered that he had a right to retire when he chose, but that he was desirous of talking it all over and making some arrangement whereby the government could use his services in some capacity.'

"The secretary answered: 'Further talk is useless. It would be to dicker. I cannot dicker on such a grave subject. I have assumed that you had given this subject the greatest consideration, and that you have approached it deliberately and stated to me your action in set and definite terms.

"'You have unmistakably announced that you purpose to accept a position so attractive that you could not possibly afford to decline it, and that you would not henceforth perform any duties for the government as inconsistent with serving your new masters, who require your constant presence in New York, and, therefore, that you could not and would not go back to Panama as chief engineer.'

"Mr. Wallace again stated 'that he deeply regretted that the secretary's point of view was different from his own, and said that he would send his resignations as soon as he got back to his hotel, and would address them to the president through the secretary.'

Arraignment Is Unmeasured.

"'While there is a difference between us,' he added, 'as to the point of view we take concerning my duty, I consider that there can be no question that I have performed my full duty up to this hour.'

"The secretary replied that he did not consider that any man can divide such a duty up to any one point where it suits him to stop; and then claim that he has fulfilled it 'by merely performing it up to the point of his own selection. In my view a duty is an entirety, and is not fulfilled unless it is wholly fulfilled.'

"His resignation as commissioner, chief engineer, and as vice president, general manager, and director of the Panama railroad were then submitted.

'It is expected that his successor as chief engineer may be announced in a few days. The commission is in communication with an engineer of distinguished ability, who has been asked whether he will accept the position, and an answer is expected from him probably tomorrow. Neither Secretary Taft nor Chairman Shonts would tonight indicate the identity of the one who has been offered the place."

BAR VESSELS FROM PANAMA.

Ecuador Authorities Say Republic Is Infected with Bubonic Plague and Declares a Quarantine.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 29.—The health authorities of Ecuador have declared Panama to be infected with bubonic plague and have declared a quarantine against vessels from Panama ports. The reports published here are alarming.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 11.]

DICKSON—Samuel M., late chief clerk of law department sanitary district, June 29, at 9:35 p. m., after lingering illness. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m., from residence, 2305 N. Ashland-av., under auspices lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E.

Common sense isn't as common as its name implies; otherwise everybody would select

SCHOLLE'S GOOD FURNITURE

222 WABASH AV. Between Adams and Jackson Sts.

WALLACE SILENT; SCANDAL HINTED.

Friend of Deposed Engineer Promises Expose of Conditions in Panama.

WILL FILL JAILS, HE SAYS.

Within Former Chief's Power to Put Many Behind Prison Bars, He Declares.

New York, June 29.—[Special.]—The offer that induced Chief Engineer John F. Wallace to quit his post at the Panama canal came from the Interborough Rapid Transit company and carries with it a salary of $60,000 a year. It undoubtedly will be accepted.

While Mr. Wallace, who is in New York, declines to be seen, much less to be interviewed, his friends assert that sensational developments will take place within a few days. They were much surprised and chagrined when they read the official statement that his resignation summarily had been accepted. They were astounded by Mr. Taft's statement that Wallace had solicited his appointment as chief engineer of the Panama canal.

It is asserted by Wallace's most intimate friends that President Roosevelt made the first proposal to him.

Proves Job Was Unsolicited.

A reporter saw correspondence tonight which showed conclusively that Wallace did not seek the post from which he recently resigned, but that it was offered to him in an official letter sanctioned by the president.

When a reporter saw Mr. Wallace's confidential representative tonight and showed him the statement issued by Secretary Taft at Washington, he said:

"It is not Mr. Wallace's purpose to make any statement contradictory to what the president has said. I am positive, however, he will not stand by and permit his name to be impugned. My chief comes from the sturdy Scotch-Irish race. More than that, he is a man of the strictest veracity. When he accepted the place it was his purpose to remain in charge of the construction of the Panama canal until its completion.

Tells of Friction in Panama.

"When he went to the isthmus on his last trip he was satisfied every requisition he made would be promptly filled. Nevertheless, there was delay after delay, and more than that, Wallace experienced much difficulty in getting sufficient manual labor even to start the work. Frequent clashes came and there was much difficulty in securing prompt attention from Col. Edwards, who had charge of the supplies for the canal construction.

"When I talked with Wallace this afternoon he was more determined than ever that he would not make any statement concerning his position until he had consulted with his counsel and the president and Secretary Taft had made their statements.

Lucre Charge Hurts.

"He was much hurt that it should be charged that the offer of an unusual salary should induce him to give up a post which in truth was the ambition of his life. Yet I know he will not stand idly by and countenance transactions which would bring discredit on the government in such a great enterprise.

"When I left Mr. Wallace this afternoon it was evident he was struggling under a great weight of responsibility. I believe before another week goes by his lips will be unsealed and he will make a statement which will show conclusively that he was justified in tendering his resignation and will cause an investigation to be made that will place as many men—possibly more—behind the bars than were imprisoned when the government made its recent investigation of the post-office scandal."

Kansas City

Going there?
Go the best way.
The 8.00 p. m. train from La Salle Station.
Via Rock Island System.

Convenient time of departure.
Convenient time of arrival.
Convenient depots.

Guess you've caught the idea?

Rock Island System

A. B. SCHMIDT, Gen. Agt.
91 Adams St.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORTHERN GREAT | EVERY NIGHT 25c 50c 75c | MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.
THE BEST OF ALL CARTOON COMEDIES
MASTER GABRIEL in BUSTER BROWN
PROFESSIONAL MATINEE SUNDAY.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Proprietor.
The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
LAST 3 NIGHTS.
Jos. R. Grismer's Big Production, SKY FARM
LAST MATINEE TOMORROW.
SUNDAY NIGHT—LAST TIME.

CASINO GARDEN.
Wabash-av. and Peck-court.
"RAG" CONCERTS TUES. and THURS.
"Ladies' KLATSCH CONCERT" Frl. Aft.
BROOKE AND HIS GREAT BAND

BISMARCK GARDEN
GRAND CONCERT EVERY EVENING
Reached by All North Side Cars and Northwestern Elevated to Grace-st.

THE JAPANESE GARDEN.
Evanston's only amusement enterprise. Charmingly decorated; cool and delightful; excellent restaurant service day and evening; special attention to telephone orders from automobilists. Telephone Evanston 732. Music every evening by Schildkret's famous Hungarian Orchestra. Admission during concerts, 25 cents. THE W. P. MUSSEY CO., 816 Davis-st., Evanston.

COLUMBUS Bargain Matinee TODAY
"WHEN HEARTS WERE TRUE."
Next—S. H. Dudley in "A Little of Everything."

ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY
STATE & VANBUREN STREETS

Special Sale of White Waists and Silk Shirtwaist Suits

2,500 Sheer White Lawn and Embroidered Linen Waists

Purchased from two of New York's leading waist manufacturers—brands that are known throughout the country.

The smartest styles brought out this season; finest Persian lawn and embroidered linen; beautifully embroidered, tucked and insertion trimmed fronts, button-in-the-back styles.

Waists that have been acknowledged favorites and sold everywhere at $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00. Your choice of the entire purchase,

85c, 1.50, $2 and 2.50

500 Silk Shirtwaist Suits

Silk Suits come in a profusion of the season's most attractive styles in Jap and taffeta silks in white, black and colors. Best of materials only used in the construction of these garments, and easily recognized as such. Fully worth $15.00 to $25.00.

$10, 11.95 and 14.75

"S. & H." Green Stamps Free on Every Purchase

AMUSEMENTS.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS Michigan and Superior. Graham & Morton Line.
St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, 50c each way. Only line furnishing music and dancing free. Every day at 9:30 a. m.; 12:30 noon, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday, 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. Every night at 11:30. The 12:30, noon, continuous round trip excursion only 50c, returning about 9 p. m.
GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND and SAUGATUCK Every morning at 9 o'clock, except Sat. 1:30 p.m. $1.35 Grand Rapids, $1 Holland, $1.20 Saugatuck. Every night, 8 o'clock, $2 Grand Rapids; $1.50, Holland. Large Hotel Ottawa open NOW.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO LAKE SUPERIOR. Milwaukee, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Buffalo, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, Pt. Arthur and Ft. William. Only $37, including meals and berth to Hancock and return. Every Saturday at 11 a. m. Twice weekly in July, Tuesday and Saturday.
Dock foot Wabash-av.....Phone Central 2162.

Sans Souci Park
COTTAGE GROVE AVE. & 60T ST.
In Our Weatherproof Open Air Theater
"ROLY POLY" BY SANS SOUCI'S OWN COMPANY OF 40
10 CTS.—MATINEE DAILY—10 CTS.
4th of JULY Elaborate, Unique and Costly Display of PAIN'S FIREWORKS
Other Big Free Outdoor Attractions.
ADMISSION 10 CTS. AT ALL TIMES.

COLISEUM GARDEN.
POPULAR CONCERTS
Nightly and Sunday Afternoons.
Weber AND HIS "Prize Band"
SATURDAY—LADIES' MAT. Children Free.
BLANCHE B. MEHAFFEY, SOLOIST.
Catering by Edelweiss Garden Management.

LEW FIELDS "IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND"
—AT THE—
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
—IS THE—
GREATEST SHOW IN TOWN.
50th Time Monday Night—German Steins for Souvenirs—The Handsomest Souvenirs Ever Given Away in the Town.
SPECIAL MAT. INDEPENDENCE DAY.

ILLINOIS TONIGHT. MATINEE TOMORROW. BARGAIN MATINEES EVERY TUESDAY.
The Coolest Theater in Town.
PREPARE FOR THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.
A Yankee Doodle Play
Presented by the Yankee Doodle Comedian
GEO. M. COHAN AND HIS FAMOUS 100 LITTLE JOHNNY JONES..
Yankee Doodle Matinee Fourth of July.

RAVINIA PARK.
Every Afternoon at 3. Every Evening at 8:15.
If weather is unfavorable concert will be given in the theater.
WALTER DAMROSCH
POPULAR CONCERTS.
ADMISSION, 25c. Reserved Seats 25c Extra.
This Evening "Wagner Night."
Special train service and rates for Chicago patrons on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

STUDEBAKER MAT. SAT.
GALA MAT. TUESDAY, JULY 4th.
RICHARD CARLE
PRESENTS HIMSELF IN
THE MAYOR OF TOKIO
AN OPERA FULL OF LAUGHS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
THE REIGNING SUCCESS
LAND OF NOD
With WILLIAM NORRIS and an All-Star Cast; The Biggest Show of All at Temptation Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Extra Fourth of July Matinee.

Get the Habit of DINING at Sans Souci Park
A superb Table d'Hote dinner, with wine, for 60 cents. Also meals a la carte—popular prices. Make reservations by 'phone (Hyde Park 6701 and obtain free admissions for banquets and theater parties.

GUNTHER'S 212 STATE STREET ....FINE LUNCHEONS
DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS, FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

"BRISK, AMUSING, ENTERTAINING"—is the way Burns Mantle speaks of Mrs. Temple's Telegram, nightly filling Powers' Theatre.
Evenings 8:20, Mats. 2:20.
Matinee July 4. Prices 25c to $1.00

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
4—The Four Fords—4
Jack Norworth.
Shock Brothers
Messenger Boys Trio
Garrity Sisters
The Beemers.
Carrelton & Hodge
The Kinodrome
Henri French
West & Van Siclen
Louise Dresser
Larkins & Patterson
Laurent & Company
Olsen Brothers
3—Bancroft Trio—3
Clark & Skinner
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

White City
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION
Tonight at 9 o'clock of the
ELECTRIC TOWER
A Dazzling, Scintillating Blaze of Radiant Rays from 25,000 Incandescent Lights.
A Flood of Electric Glory which will be seen for 25 miles. Everything bright as day.
Selections from Wagner Tonight
By ULRICH'S CHICAGO CONCERT BAND, assembled from
THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA
Admission 10c. Gates open at 1 p. m.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS
THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST
BIG STORES BIG STOCKS
17 MICHIGAN AVENUE
177 JACKSON BOULEVARD
OPPOSITE BOARD OF TRADE.

GARRICK GOOD SEATS $1 MAIN FLOOR
MATINEE TOMORROW—POP. PRICES.
THE WOGGLE-BUG
Or, THE MARVELOUS LAND OF OZ
EXTRA MAT. 4th of JULY. POPULAR PRICES

A VACATION TIP! AN OCCASIONAL TRIP!
On the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway, connecting Chicago with the beautiful Fox River Valley. New Terminal Station, 5th-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GERMAN RESTAURANT OF THE
Kaiserhof
270 CLARK-ST., Near Jackson-blvd.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
DINNER $1.00 INCLUDING WINE From 5 to 8 p. m.
Music by Royal Hungarian Orchestra

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SCHWARZ & PRIOR, Props.
S. W. Corner Clark and Adams Streets
(Opposite New Post Office).
NEW RESTAURANT AND CAFE.
Best Cuisine and Service in the City.
Music from 6 to 12:30. Private Dining Rooms.
OPEN SUNDAYS.
First-Class Appointments for Theater Parties.

SQUAB CHICKENS
Raised on one of the club members' poultry farms are our specialty this evening. We won't tell you how they are going to be cooked. You can find that out by coming out to try them.
THE NEW GERMANIA CLUB CAFE.
645, 647, 649 North Clark St.
Near Entrance to Lincoln Park. Music every eve.

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CHICAGO CONCERT BAND, as-
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Table d'Hote dinner, with wine, for 60
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...HER'S 212 STATE STREET
...FINE LUNCHEONS
... REFRESHMENTS, FOUR O'CLOCK
...ND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.
...INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS ARE THE BEST
(GREEN OR BLACK)

JURY WILL URGE ANTI-GRAFT LAW.

Report of Inquisitors to Recommend Passage of Bill by Legislature.

INDICT MORE LABOR MEN.

True Bills Found Against Six; Charles Hank Threatens Damage Suit.

Impetus to legislation against labor graft will be given, it is expected, by the grand jury report, which Assistant State's Attorney Fake and a committee from the jury started to draft last night. It is believed that the jury will urge the passage of a bill introduced late at the last session and advanced to the third reading.

Attorney Richard Cooney, who drew up the bill, sent a copy of it to the jury. It provides a penalty of from one to five years in the penitentiary for any employer who offers a bribe or for any unionist who accepts a bribe with intent to influence a strike. It was drafted along the lines of the New York statute under which Samuel Parks was sent to the penitentiary.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Daniel P. Sheen of Peoria, was recommended by Cornelius P. Shea, W. J. Gibbons of the Teamsters' union, and Charles Hank of the brickmakers. These men have been indicted, although the indictment against Hank, who is charged with taking money from the Illinois Brick company, has not been returned.

"It would be an excellent thing for the jury to recommend the passage of the bill," commented Mr. Cooney. "It is the only thing that will stop labor grafting."

Still Considering the Report.

At a late hour last night the committee, consisting of Foreman J. C. Cannon, C. B. Jackson, and T. W. Algeo, was still "considering" the report.

"We are not meeting to draft it," explained one of the members. "This meeting is for the purpose of considering its extent and character. We are new to jury reports, and we are not sure what ought to be in one. Mr. Fake is assisting us."

The committee reached the conclusion that the report ought to be divided into several headings, as follows:

General character of the investigation.
Conclusions reached through evidence submitted.
Handicapping influences—principally those of employers who would not talk.
Recommendations for labor graft legislation.

The committee discussed for a long time the advisability of embodying in the report much of the sensational evidence relative to collusion between employers and officers of the teamsters' union, and whether to mention the names of the firms and individuals. It finally was decided to take a vote of the jury on that proposition.

Six Labor Indictments Voted.

The jury voted six more indictments against labor officials, but none of them has been returned.

"It is exhausting work," said Mr. Fake, as he showed an indictment on which he had been working, taking good care not to let the name be seen. "Here are several pages and that is only one count."

Hank showed what he thought of the indictment voted against him, by instructing his attorney, J. J. Coburn, to file a suit for damages against Bernard J. Weber, who had said that Hank was on the pay roll of the Illinois Brick company.

"I shall file the declaration in a few days," said Mr. Coburn. The suit probably will be for $10,000 damages and will be based on slander and libel.

No Brick Company Suits.

No definite move was made during the day by the independent brick dealers in their threatened suits against the Illinois company, although several of them met at the war office of the independents—the National Brick company.

"I have no knowledge of any such suit," said President George C. Prussing of the Illinois Brick company. "Neither have I any official information that any member of this company has been indicted."

It became definitely known that no indictments would be returned against any members of the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Francis S. Peabody, or any other members of the Coal Dealers' association involved in the office building strike. It also was stated that no true bill would be returned against John C. Driscoll, although one had been considered, more for the purpose of keeping the "labor commissioner" under bond as a valuable witness than anything else.

TYPOTHETÆ TO AVOID BREAK.

Decide in Annual Meeting to Keep Up the Fight Against the Eight Hour Day.

The Chicago Typotheta, in their nineteenth annual meeting yesterday, reiterated their stand against the efforts of Typographical union No. 16 to enforce the eight hour day commencing Jan. 1. No formal action was taken, but by a consensus of opinion it was agreed that a break between employers and the men in all book and job shops should be prevented if possible July 1, when the present agreements expire.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President—A. S. Barnes.
First vice president—George E. Marshall.
Second vice president—Toby Rubovits.
Secretary—Edward F. Hamm.
Treasurer—Theodore B. Cole.

Arrangements also were made for the selection of delegates to the convention of the United Typotheta of America, to be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 4.

MAY CHOOSE DELAWARE JUDGE.

Four Members of Arbitration Board to Settle Coal Dispute to Name Fifth Man.

Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., is said to be under consideration as the probable fifth member of the board of arbitration which is to settle the trouble between the Coal Operators' association and the united mineworkers.

The four members—H. C. Perry and W. D. Ryan, for the miners, and H. N. Taylor and A. J. Moorshead, for the employers—held a short meeting yesterday and discussed the names of several men, none of them connected with union labor or the coal industry, one of whom will be selected. As soon as this is done the board will set to work to draw up the supplementary contract, which is made a necessary addition to the working agreement by the passage of the shot firer law.

The place of meeting is not yet decided upon.

SAYS POLICE ARE SCAPEGOATS.

Attorney Declares Investigation of Men Accused of Favoring Dance Hall Should Go Higher.

Attorney Miles J. Devine, counsel for the five policemen on trial for giving favorable testimony before the grand jury regarding Michael Fewer's resort, declared yesterday that the civil service investigation should reach among the heads of the police department. He said the five accused men had been made scapegoats for the department. Mr. Devine made the charge that the license for the concert hall had never been issued as required by law, with the approval of the commanding officer of the district, and that it was those who are higher in power than Inspector Wheeler and his men on whom whatever blame the commission may find is due should be attached.

4th July Rates Via "Big Four."

On sale July 1, 2, 3, 4, one fare plus 25 cents, good returning July 5 inclusive, to points where one way rate is under $6. City office, 238 Clark street. Station, Twelfth street and Park row.

Lolita Armour, Home from Europe and No Longer a Cripple, Will Exhibit Her Pony at the Lake Forest Horse Show.

WITH HER PONY AND CART

WITH TWO OF HER DOGS

Thoroughbreds of the north shore suburbs of all ages and pedigrees will exhibit their gaits and manners before admiring society on the grounds of the Onwentsia club today at the annual Lake Forest Open Air Horse show. During the two days of the exhibition the residents of the north shore will watch horses, talk of horses, ride and drive horses.

While the horse owners are doing all of these things the horses themselves will pass in review before Judges J. B. Perkins, I. M. Parr, A. Henry Higginson, Carroll Brown, Fred T. Haskell, and Frank Bull, and vie with one another for the coveted blue rosette and streamers.

Children are to have a conspicuous part in the show. They are to ride ponies, and whirl around the ring in gayly decorated carts pulled by ponies. Society women are to ride nervous horses around the ring and over the bars and after the hounds. Men are to try out their polo ponies, their light and heavyweight hunters, and their thoroughbred saddlers.

Lolita Armour, just returned from her long visit in Europe, will be one of the exhibitors. She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, will be present this afternoon when the class for children's ponies is exhibited. Tomorrow afternoon she will show her pony attached to a cart. The little girl's lameness has practically disappeared.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the gaited saddle horses are to be shown. In this class several women will exhibit, including Mrs. Frank R. McMullin, Mrs. G. E. Marcy, and Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine.

The next class on the program includes ponies used exclusively by children and in this class Master Charles Edward Brown will ride Duke, Mrs. P. D. Armour will show Patsy, Catherine A. Price will exhibit Catherine, and Louis F. Swift will try for the blue ribbon with Dick and Popcorn.

Pairs suitable for town or country work will be shown at 2:30 o'clock and twenty minutes later women's saddle horses or ponies will be shown at walk, trot, and canter.

After the saddlers have done their "stunts" single horses will be shown before appropriate vehicles. In this class James Hobart Moore has six entries, including his famous Burlingham. Mr. Moore will have as his competitors Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Valentine, A. B. Dick, A. L. Baker, A. Antisdel, George F. Porter, W. R. Stirling, Frank Scott, Mrs. Dudley Winston, Miss Mary Belle Lord, and Harrison L. Van Schaick.

UNIONS FLAYED BY DEBS.

GOMPERS AND SHEA ARE CALLED MISLEADERS OF LABOR.

Prime Mover in Socialist Industrial Organization Makes Stirring Speech in Convention—Editor Simons Says Proletariat Is Ready to Use Bullets if Necessary, and Declares Greatest Battle in History Has Already Begun in the United States.

The convention of the socialist industrial unionists at Brand's hall, North Clark and Erie streets, resolved itself yesterday into a general "talk fest," in which most of the 200 delegates participated.

Eugene V. Debs, head and front of the "industrial unionist" movement, was the principal speaker, and his appearance on the floor was greeted with cheers and applause. He denounced what he termed "pure and simple" trade unions as having outlived their usefulness, and called Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders the "misleaders of the working class."

"We are here to perform a task so great that it appeals to our best thought," he said; "a task in the presence of which weak men may falter and despair, but which we may not give up without betraying the entire working class.

"In taking a survey of the industrial field today we are at once impressed with the total inadequacy of the present form of labor organizations. Pure and simple unionism has long since outlived its usefulness. It is in truth reactionary and auxiliary to the capitalist class.

Attacks Misleaders of Labor.

"It has been charged that we wish to disrupt union labor. Union labor is already disrupted. We are here for the purpose of uniting the workers. The trade union movement is today in control of the capitalists and is teaching capitalist economics. All the important strikes of the last few years have been lost. Look at the Fall River strike, the stockyards strike, and the present teamsters' strike.

"There must be something wrong with this sort of unionism, a unionism that is in alliance with the civic federation, an organization whose mission it is to chloroform the workers. There is but one way to remedy this condition, and that is to sever connection with the American Federation of Labor and form a union that will truly represent the interests of the workers.

"The supreme need of the hour is for such an organization, based on the class struggle. I am satisfied that the great body of American workers desire such an organization. The leaders, or, rather, the misleaders, of labor know that their doom is sealed if this convention is successful."

Urges Proletariat to Revolt.

A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, followed Debs in the same strain.

"The proletariat of America," he said, "stands ready to grasp any weapon, the ballot, the strike, the boycott, and the bullet, if necessary."

This outburst was followed by cheering and noisy demonstrations of approval.

"Let no man put his hand to the plow if he would turn back," he continued. "This is the beginning of the greatest battle in history."

Daniel De Leon of New York, T. J. Hagerty, John M. O'Neill, editor of the Western Miners' Magazine, and W. H. Heywood of the Western Federation of Miners also spoke.

THREE PERSONS TIRE OF LIFE.

Woman Swallows Carbolic Acid, One Man Leaps from High Bridge, Another Shoots Himself.

Two men and one woman committed suicide in Chicago yesterday. The woman swallowed carbolic acid and the men sought death by shooting and drowning.

MEEHAN, THOMAS J., of Clayton, Ia., plunged into the river from the highest point of the bridge now being erected across the river at Harrison street. The police are looking for the body.

PHEIN, MRS. ANNIE, 30 years old, swallowed carbolic acid and died at her home at 2320 State street. She ended her life immediately after a quarrel with her husband.

SMITH, JOHN, 60 years old, 3116 South Canal street, committed suicide by shooting himself in his house. Smith was ill and had been despondent for some time.

ALLEGED CAR BANDITS CAUGHT.

Two Prisoners Are Identified as Men Who Held Up Passengers on Trolley Line.

James Adams, 143 North Clark street, and William Cooper, 145 Indiana street, who were arrested yesterday, were identified by the motorman and conductor of the car on the Chicago and Milwaukee electric line which was held up last Friday night.

H. G. Crum of Winnetka, from whom $35 was taken by the bandits, and S. J. Lucas, another passenger on the car, also identified the two prisoners as the men who robbed the passengers. A gold watch was taken from Miss Sarah McGaffee of Highland Park.

The bandits will have a hearing before Justice Mayer this morning.

$56½ TO PORTLAND AND BACK

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

$56½ Chicago to Portland and North Pacific Coast points and return, daily. Choice of routes. Special tour on July 12. Cost $125, including all expenses. Tickets, 95 Adams street, or 113 Adams street, American Tourist association.

FAIL TO FIND MISSING MAN.

Police Make Renewed Efforts to Learn Fate of William Cahill, Who Threatened to Kill Self.

The police of the Chicago avenue station are making renewed efforts to find William J. Cahill, who disappeared Wednesday evening after handing three letters to a stranger on the street. Each of the letters contained the intimation that he was about to commit suicide. Cahill's wife and friends have joined in the search. He is said to have acted strangely for several days before he disappeared.

FIND NEW FIELD FOR RESEARCH.

University of Chicago Students Will Seek to Unearth Relics Near Cairo, Egypt.

A new field for excavation researches to unearth historical relics has been found by the University of Chicago explorers in the vicinity of Cairo, Egypt. As soon as the weather permits the members of the expedition sent out by the university to dig at Bismya, Asia Minor, will begin operations in Egypt. Prof. Robert F. Harper, who has directed the work of the expedition at Bismya, stated yesterday that the new field showed great promise.

As Others See You

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You see yourself as you like others to see you, the moment you put on Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

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POLICEMAN KILLS A BOY.

LAD LEADS ATTACK ON NEGRO OFFICER AND IS SHOT.

Crowd of Strike Sympathizers Make Riotous Demonstration at Hinman Street Station After Learning of the Youth's Death in the County Hospital—Witnesses Say the Bullet Was Fired in Self-Defense While Resisting a Mob in the Street.

Threatened by a crowd of strike sympathizers led by small boys, Thomas Johnson, a temporary negro policeman, fired into the crowd last night and fatally wounded Michael Nejedly, 15 years old, of 1017 West Eighteenth place. The shooting occurred at Leavitt and Twenty-third streets, a district largely settled by countrymen of the youth, who surrounded the Hinman street station during the night and grew violent when they learned of the boy's death in the county hospital, where he had been taken.

Johnson was appointed to the police department two months ago. For two weeks he has been detailed at a lumber firm at Twenty-fourth and Leavitt streets, and was going to the place on an Eighteenth street car when he was attacked by the boys, of whom Nejedly is said to have been a leader. A brick struck him on the head, and he leaped from the car to seize the boy.

Chased in Street by a Mob.

The youths were quickly joined by many men, who threatened the policeman. Johnson turned to board the car again, but the car crew hurried the car away, leaving the negro surrounded by a crowd of strike sympathizers. More stones were thrown at him, and finally he ran south in Leavitt street.

From windows and doorways missiles were thrown, and twice he turned and fired in the air. The chase continued with several small boys in the lead, and as the negro endeavored to seek shelter in a patrol box at a street corner and notify the police, the box was battered with stones. At Twenty-third street he halted again and shouted that he would kill the first person who approached.

Boy Hurls Stone and Is Shot.

Nejedly threw a stone striking him in the body. Johnson then fired, the bullet passing through the boy's arm and entering his right side. For a few moments the crowd scattered, then again rushed at the policeman as the Hinman street patrol wagon dashed into the mob. The boy was taken to the county hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock. The youth, who is the twenty-first victim of the present reign of strike troubles, was a Bohemian schoolboy, and his parents were planning to send him out of the city today on a vacation.

Johnson, who is 40 years old and married, formerly was proprietor of a small restaurant at 63 North Western avenue. Race prejudice, engendered by the teamsters' strike, he said last night, ruined the business he had built up, and he was compelled to close the place and seek employment as a temporary patrolman.

Driver Beaten by Four Men.

Frank Shaurette, 187 Michigan street, employed as a teamster by the Employers' Teaming company, was assaulted last night by four men while he was walking in Dearborn avenue, near Michigan street. He was struck on the head with a club, which fractured his skull, and was severely beaten about the face, arms, and body. The men ran away and left him lying unconscious. He was taken to the Chicago Policlinic hospital, where attending physicians said that he may die. No arrests were made by the police.

A jury in Justice Prindiville's court fined Jerry McCarthy, business agent of the Truck Drivers' union, $50 for intimidating drivers of the United States Express company.

John Gallagher, charged with instigating the disturbance which led to the shooting of John Sleeting by Policeman O'Neill, was fined $50 by Justice Mayer.

SPILL DRIVERS FROM WAGON; MAKE OFF WITH GROCERIES.

Crowd Attacks Nonunion Vehicle, Overturns It, and Then Thieves Run with Whole Outfit—Part Is Recovered.

Using strike conditions as an aid, thieves captured a horse, harness, and the contents of a heavily loaded grocery wagon at Taylor and Laflin streets last evening. Lieut. Larkin and patrolmen from the Maxwell street station, after a long search, located the stolen horse. The groceries and harness still are missing.

The vehicle was owned by H. N. Roe, 185 West Randolph street, who was one of the drivers. A. Krause and M. Porter, deputy sheriffs, also were in the wagon. When it halted at the corner three men seized a rear wheel and overturned it. Guards and groceries were spilled on the street and the harness traces were cut quickly and the horses driven off.

Lieut. Larkin arrested William McDermott and Timothy Downs.

After making several attempts, it is said, to rob the saloon of Charles Williams, 261 Wells street, Harry Lee was shot last night by the proprietor. Lee, who is said to have a police record, was hit in the head and wounded severely. He was taken to the Passavant hospital.

As George Zenner, 15 years of age, 756 North Forty-seventh place, was returning from the country with six small companions in a wagon filled with wild flowers, he was arrested. The horse and wagon had been stolen from Peter Fleming, proprietor of a laundry at 4432 State street. The Zenner boy was charged with larceny.

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 6. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3843 and Automatic 1511.

ANOTHER STRIKE BARELY AVERTED

Express and Delivery Drivers, 500 Strong, Threaten to Join Warring Forces.

EXODUS OF THE LEADERS.

Gould and Turley Plan to Leave Chicago — Employers Regard Trouble as "Dead Issue."

The men who drive express and parcel delivery wagons in Chicago, 500 in number, halted on the verge of declaring a strike last night. Four hours of argument were required on the part of conservative leaders to prevent radical action.

As a compromise five men from the union were appointed to visit three local express companies today with an ultimatum. The power of ordering a strike against one or all concerns in the Furniture and Expressmen's association rests with the committee.

The advice of President Shea and of officials from the State Street Drivers' union had much to do with the tempering of the strike sentiment in the meeting, which was held at 274 Madison street. Shea gave orders that a strike must not be ordered under any circumstances. In addition, a committee from the department store drivers, consisting of T. J. Ryan, P. W. Rietz, and J. J. Sweeney, told the express drivers that too many men already were out of work.

"We hope to adjust the dispute with our employers," said President Harry Lapp of the union. "We understand the local express companies have ceased making deliveries to strike affected houses since the Employers' association instituted injunction proceedings against them."

Judge Holdom in the morning refused to grant temporary restraining orders against the five express concerns. The petition was filed by Attorney Levy Mayer, representing the big stores, which pleaded an emergency. The court held that a hearing of the case must precede the issuance of the injunctions. This was set for 9 o'clock this morning.

Strike Leaders Leaving Town.

In other respects the strike—so far as its management is concerned—began to show some signs of disintegration. One notable development was the commencement of an exodus of union leaders.

Edward Gould, first vice president of the international union, was the first to leave Chicago. Gould went to New York last night and is not expected to return. Following his departure will be that of Secretary-Treasurer E. L. Turley. By the end of the week many more of the higher officials who have been closely allied with the direction of the strike will leave town.

The defection at this juncture of two members of the executive board of the union is an unheard of proceeding. According to the constitution of the union, the executive members are required to remain on the scene of a strike during its existence. The only interpretation which can be placed upon the exodus, it is said, is that chances of winning the fight have dwindled to a degree which does not warrant the presence of the executive board.

To Hold No More Conferences.

If the union leaders needed any new discouragement this was furnished by the employers.

John V. Farwell Jr. announced that no more conferences will be held with teamsters' committees. At the same time the employers abandoned their daily councils at the Union League club and hereafter will gather only twice each week to discuss the strike. Levy Mayer regarded the strike situation so dull that he left last night for a week's vacation in Massachusetts.

OBITUARY.

ELIZABETH GERTRUDE COUCH, widow of the late James Couch, who died at her home, 2545 Indiana avenue, Wednesday evening, was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church, and the funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of that church. Mrs. Couch was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1826. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Wells. She was married in 1847 to James Couch, who, with his brother, became proprietor of the Tremont house. Mrs. Couch for a long time was a director of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and of Burr mission.

SAMUEL M. DICKSON, for many years chief clerk in the law department of the sanitary board, died last night at his home, 2305 North Ashland avenue. He had been ill for several months with cancer of the stomach. Mr. Dickson was born in New York City fifty-nine years ago. He came to Chicago in 1884. During the administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Harrison he was employed in the internal revenue department. Mr. Dickson will be buried Sunday afternoon from the family residence.

JAMES FERGUSON M'CLURE, division passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton, died yesterday morning at his residence, 1019 Garfield boulevard. In 1855 he entered the service of the Great Western railway of Canada. In 1872 he was appointed general passenger agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad of Detroit, and later became assistant general passenger agent of the Erie at Cleveland, which position he resigned in 1880 to enter the service of the Alton.

GEN. C. C. HILTON, for many years connected with Chicago hotel enterprises, died Wednesday night at Beloit, Wis., where he was proprietor of the new Hotel Hilton. The death occurred suddenly while he was receiving guests at the hotel. Gen. Hilton was born sixty-two years ago at Madison, Me., and came to Chicago in 1865.

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Double daily transcontinental service between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Booklets—Four cents for "Louis and Clark Booklet"; 1/4 of a cent for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information—Address C. A. Matthews, G. A. P. D., 208 So. Clark St., Chicago.

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Tickets on sale July 1, 2, 3 and 4. Good to return up to and including July 6.

Three Daily Trains
Leave Dearborn Station
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Shortest Line.
Block Signals.
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EXCLUSIVE HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES

HATS AND FURNISHINGS, TOO.

TO DESIGN AND MAKE MODERN SMART CLOTHES REQUIRES BRAIN AND ART. THIS IS IN EVIDENCE IN ALL OUR GARMENTS. THAT-SO-DIFFERENT-LOOK IS WHERE WE EXCEL.

"Outing Clothes"
While our stock
Is not fully complete,
There are a plenty
Of good things left
With these few remarks
It is Now Up to You.

49-51 AND 53 JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO

FOR DESIRABLE TENANTS ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

ALDERMEN OPPOSE DUNNE'S SCHEME.

Mayor Given First Setback by Council Committee on Transportation.

REJECT HIS CAR EXPERT.

Against Employment of A. B. Dupont; Tom Johnson Extends Traction Plan.

Mayor Dunne received his first setback in his municipal ownership plans yesterday. It was a bad setback, too. It showed that the council committee on local transportation was not willing to follow him blindly, and that a revolt might be expected when the mayor's schemes come before it for formal ratification.

The matter nominally before the committee was the request of the mayor that A. B. Dupont of Detroit be employed by the city as an operating expert in constructing a municipal street car line. The real question underneath, however, was whether such a line should be constructed. It did not come to a vote, as it was made so plain the mayor would be beaten if it were that his friends had it postponed after they had asked for immediate action on the plea of pressing time.

And while the committee was thus placing large sized bowlders in the way of the mayor's proposed street cars, the mayor himself, in blissful ignorance of what was going on at the city hall, was in conference with Tom Johnson of Cleveland, figuring out how big a system they could build. The last time Mayor Johnson was here he announced a "100 mile system." Coming back, with increased enthusiasm, he raised the figures to 240 miles.

Tolman Presents Resolutions.

At the committee meeting Corporation Counsel Tolman, stating he was acting at the request of the mayor, presented a resolution that Mr. Dupont be employed to make a report on:

A system, or alternative systems of street railway routes on the streets shown to be available for that purpose.

An estimate of the revenue, expenses, and profits of such a system.

As originally drawn, the resolution added as a third duty, "an approximate estimate of the cost of construction and equipment of such street railway system," but Clarence S. Darrow struck this out as encroaching too clearly on Bion J. Arnold's work.

Hardly had the matter come up than there was a call for an executive session, but Ald. Maypole stopped that at once.

"I have something to say about this resolution," he announced, "and I am not afraid to say it in public. Two years ago this committee employed an engineer who gave entire satisfaction. He prepared a report which is an authority on street railway matters everywhere. Joined with Mr. Arnold was Mr. Yuille, who is an operating man, and the report covered both engineering and operating questions. It is not necessary for us to go to Detroit for a man who knows nothing about traction conditions in Chicago for advice when we can get what we want at home from men much better acquainted with the local situation."

Bomb Starts General Debate.

This was a bomb from an unexpected quarter. Ald. Maypole is one of the democrats who make up the democratic majority on the committee and with him on the other side that majority at once becomes a minority. So the debate at once became general and earnest.

Tolman tried to explain that Mr. Dupont was not to supercede Mr. Arnold; simply to supplement him, and Ald. Foreman answered:

"The first question for us to decide is whether an operating expert is to be employed, the second who shall he be. I for one object to our policy being brought to us ready made. I am not ready to accept the nomination of a man I do not know."

"No one has any desire to force a man upon this committee," said Mr. Darrow. "The mayor's idea is that this selection is an important matter. He needs a man who can lay out the comprehensive street car system. There is no notion that the work can be done before the council vacation, but the expert can work during vacation."

"The trouble with this plan is that it is getting the cart before the horse," remarked Ald. Bennett. "We have been working for years on a plan for a unified street car system. There is no doubt that a system could be carried out which would pay. The question is whether it would not be worse for the city by such a course to disrupt all the traction facilities in Chicago. Let us determine first whether we are to abandon the settled policy of a unified system."

Dever Pleads for the Mayor.

Ald. Dever made an earnest plea that the request of the mayor be granted.

"It means," said he "that Mayor Dunne was elected on a municipal ownership platform and is taking intelligents steps to carry it out. I do not think this committee should oppose anything in reason that the mayor asks. This is only one small step. The plan Ald. Bennett proposes has been repudiated by the people. They demand municipal ownership and we should show a reasonable respect to that demand. Mr. Dupont will take up the subject from a different viewpoint than that of those who have gone before him."

"If the mayor wants the services of Mr. Dupont," said Ald. Foreman, "all right. But when he wants the committee to take the responsibility of hiring him I for one balk."

By this time it had become apparent that if the resolution were put to a roll call it would be beaten by this vote:

Yeas—Bradley, Zimmer, Finn, Dever, Werno—5.

Nays—Foreman, Bennett, Hunter, Raymer, Maypole, Young—6.

So Ald. Zimmer, who had moved the resolution be passed, changed his motion to one postponing the matter until the next meeting, and it was agreed to unanimously. No change is looked for then. The two absentees were Ald. Carey and McCormick [Twenty-first], and had they been present they probably would have split evenly on the proposition or both been against it.

Mayor Dunne, Tom Johnson, Mr. Dupont, and Attorney Darrow spent the morning in Mr. Darrow's office, going over maps showing the expired and unexpired franchises of the traction lines and figuring out how a street car system could be carved out of the streets in which the franchises have expired or soon will be. At the conclusion the mayor was enthusiastic.

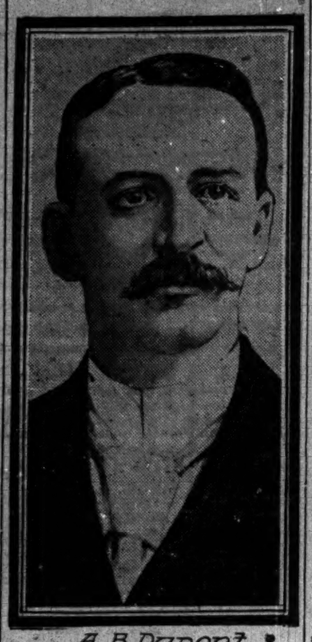
"We have found," said he "that there are already 133 miles of streets in which a continuous line can be constructed available for use by the city. Within two years enough more franchises will have expired to bring the figures up to 243 miles. In these streets a profitable municipally owned street car system can be established.

"We will have the plans ready for presentation to the council at a special meeting next Thursday. They will show in detail what can be done and what we want to do."

Postpone Traction Tax Case.

The old controversy between the city and the Chicago City company as to whether the latter should pay a license fee on every car taken out of the barns, if even for one trip, or for the average car trips a month, came up in a conference in Maj. Tolman's office and was postponed for an offer from the company.

Traction Expert Urged by Mayor.



A. B. Dupont

Antoine B. Dupont is regarded in Detroit as the protégé of Tom Johnson of Cleveland. He is also spoken of as a first class street car manager. He electrified the Detroit system for Mayor Johnson, and in doing so made some improvements in street car management which have been followed in other cities. Comparatively young in years (he is about 38), Mr. Dupont is old in the street car business. He has been in it all his life. His father was manager of the traction system of Louisville in the old horse car days and he succeeded him and had charge when electricity was put in. He also took a special course in engineering as applied to the street car management. Then Tom Johnson got hold of him and took him to Detroit when he acquired the traction properties there.

ROBBED BY POLITE "MINISTER."

George G. Berrin Loses Valuables to Man Who Hears That "This Big City Is Wicked."

George G. Berrin of St. Louis was accosted last evening while on his way to the La Salle street station by a young man dressed as a minister.

"I am a graduate of a theological school and a stranger in the city," said the "minister," at Congress street and Wabash avenue. "Can you direct me to a hotel? And what is the time, if you will be so kind?"

Berrin said it was 9 o'clock, but that he, too, was a stranger and not posted on hotels.

"Thank you," said the questioner. "I am a stranger in this city and I am a bit afraid, as I hear that it is wicked."

A few moments later Berrin noticed the loss of his watch and a pocketbook containing $25.

BOY DROWNS IN WHITE LAKE.

Father Hears of Son's Death as He Is About to Leave Chicago for Resort.

As he was preparing to take a boat across Lake Michigan to go to his summer home at White Lake last evening Harry F. Harvey, 802 Sherwin avenue, received a telegram stating that his 7 year old son, Clarence, had been drowned at the resort. Two weeks ago Mrs. Harvey, the younger daughter, Madge, and the boy went to the lake for the summer. Last evening the father and Miss Ruby Harvey were to join them. Arrangements had been made for them to meet at the dock about 8 o'clock. The telegram came to Mr. Harvey's office, 153 Fifth avenue, at 6 o'clock, and not until the daughter came to the dock did she hear the news of her brother's death.

YOUNG PATRIOT IS WOUNDED.

In Premature Celebration of Fourth of July Boy Shoots Through His Hand.

Stanislaw Witczak, 16 years old, 8636 Manistee avenue, accidentally shot himself through the right hand yesterday when a blank cartridge in a 22 caliber revolver exploded. He was taken to the county hospital.

GAMBLERS FLEE TO LAKE TO BET.

Floating Poolroom Makes Its First Trip on Water with Many Passengers.

BEYOND THE LAW'S REACH

Detectives on Board Are Powerless to Arrest Any of the Bookmakers.

The people of Chicago at last have been provided with a practical opportunity to throw their money into the lake. Early yesterday afternoon a little band of Pilgrim fathers from Chicago—200, in all—launched a "Mayflower" in the Illinois Central slip, off South Water street, and steamed out into untried waters of Lake Michigan, in search of a place where they might place bets on horse races, according to their own "dope" and their own conscience. They found it.

Such stanch old Pilgrim fathers of the racing game as Harry Perry of the Smith & Perry combination, and "Bud" White, his next friend, led the expedition as joint commanders of the City of Traverse and joint exploiters of the feasibility of receiving racing returns in midlake by wireless telegraphy.

The expedition was a success in that it demonstrated the inability of the state's attorney or the police of Chicago to interfere with poolroom betting on the lake, as conducted by White and Smith and Perry. It also was a complete success in its efforts to afford "suckers" a chance to separate themselves from their money.

An hour after the boat steamed out of the slip the crowd cheering, and a string orchestra on the upper deck playing ragtime, it had passed the jurisdiction of Illinois in lake waters and was plowing a bee line due east off the Sixty-eighth street crib toward the shores of Michigan.

Wireless Reports Received.

The crowd of pilgrims in the hall on the main deck had not long to wait for developments. Behind the partition, where sat a half dozen bookmakers and sheet writers, "Bud" White mounted a chair and said:

"Gentlemen, we are now outside the jurisdiction of Illinois. Start doing business!"

As the prospective bettors shouted their approval, an attendant in his shirt sleeves hurried across the room and posted a large piece of pasteboard, bearing the names of the entries in the first race at Buffalo, and the odds on each—odds that had been scheduled a few minutes before at the Buffalo racetrack.

"By wireless from the De Forest station at Chicago. No mistake possible. We offer the track odds," said White reassuringly.

Above, in a small cabin, adjoining the pilot house of the City of Traverse, a complicated mass of wireless telegraphic apparatus, attached to wires that ran to the masthead, emitted in sharp flashes of light and metallic clicks the names of racehorses and the "selling price" of each in a cipher code.

The operator—a studious looking individual in nose glasses—had a receiver clamped to each ear, the better to catch the messages. As fast as each was received he transmitted it by telephone to the bookmaking stand on the deck below.

Rank Outsider Wins.

Nearly everybody put a bet on Halifax, the favorite. An interim of five minutes—and then the wireless machinery in the cabin near the pilot house was grinding out the progress of the race at Buffalo.

"Halifax at the half. Halifax at the three-quarters! Halifax in the stretch—"

And then, the result:

"Jack Dolan wins!"

A rank outsider! On the upper deck, the string orchestra still was bent on ragtime, but a dash of gloom had infected the spirits of those below. Tickets on Halifax, made worthless in a trice by a wireless message of Jack Dolan's victory, were torn into fragments and fluttered to the floor of the floating poolroom.

Announcements of other entries and their odds were posted. The races were oh at Sheepshead Bay and at Latonia. The betting continued, marked ever by a shocking lack of form in the horses preferred by the bettors, and the boat continued until it stood in the debatable water, twenty-two miles southeast of Chicago, equidistant from the Illinois and Michigan shores, and ten miles north of the state of Indiana.

Perry of Smith & Perry sat in a chair on the lower deck and smiled affably at two mild mannered men who stood engaged in conversation near by him. The two were Breternitz and Schubert, his old time enemies, detailed from Assistant Chief Schuettler's office.

City Detectives Are Powerless.

"We're certainly outside the jurisdiction of Illipois, and it's pretty hard to say just now whether we're cruising in Michigan or Indiana waters," he assured the detectives. "And there are no United States laws prohibiting gambling. I think this undertaking's going to be a big success."

The detectives did not gainsay it. Backward and forward, sweeping in wide circles, zigzagging till it might have seemed that the pilot had lost his wits, the City of Traverse swept leisurely through the calm waters of Lake Michigan until the betting was over. The last race at Latonia had been run; the last chance had vanished for a losing bettor to recoup his fortunes. Then:

"All over, gentlemen."

Into the furnace of the engine room went the entry cards and the betting sheets. Save for the drinking at the poolroom bar the City of Traverse had become sedate and proper steamer. Headed east and north, it hurried back to Chicago. At 6 o'clock it was docked in a slip at the foot of South Water street and its passengers had departed—not the same slip whence it had started on its journey, owing to a protest filed with the harbor master by the Illinois Central railroad.

This afternoon and tomorrow and each succeeding day when there are races somewhere in the United States to gamble on, it will make a similar journey—unless the unforeseen happens. State's Attorney Healy has said the matter is one for the Chicago police to attend to, and Assistant Chief Schuettler believes the police will not be able to interfere.

PLANS TO COOL COACHES.

LAKE SHORE ROAD EXPERIMENTS WITH DEVICE.

Apparatus Consits of Huge Atomizer and Fan, Which Blows Air Around Refrigerating Plant, Sprays It with Water, and Then Forces It Through the Cars, Lowering the Temperature and Removing the Dust—Automatic Signals Being Installed.

Soon it will be more comfortable to travel than to stay at home. The demand for luxuries on the modern through trains has taxed the ingenuity of train builders, while the fierce competition for passenger business between rival roads has compelled managers to install every accessory to the comfort of the travelers as rapidly as it is perfected.

An engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has perfected a novel apparatus, with which the road is now making practical tests. It is intended to cool the air in the train and at the same time to rid it of dust and other impurities. The application of the steam heating device already has guaranteed uniform temperature in winter.

The new cooling apparatus consists of a sort of huge atomiser, so constructed that at stated intervals gusts of cool and moist air, coming directly from a freezing plant, will be blown through the cars. This method is considered superior to the electric fan, which merely stirs the dust laden and vitiated air.

The air which is blown out by this atomizer is drawn in from the outside, filtered, and is then circulated around the pipes in the refrigerating plant. At the same time it is moistened by the mingling of fine sprays of pure water. The moistening of the air is one of the most important features of the apparatus. It is claimed that the moisture collects the dust particles and precipitates them.

Installing Automatic Signals.

The Lake Shore has started to do a large amount of automatic signal work on its lines between Chicago and Buffalo. The work will take two years to complete. It will rehabilitate the signal system of the road over the entire 525 miles. Up to some two years ago the Lake Shore had no automatic signals, except in isolated places and covering forty miles of track. Even there the telegraph block system also was maintained.

The automatic signals have been extended already eighty miles, and there soon will be completed another stretch of six miles between Indiana Harbor and South Chicago.

The electro-gas semaphore is being installed there. This same system will be extended from Cleveland to Buffalo, a distance of 183 miles. As fast as the automatic signal equipment is completed, semaphore train order signals are put in each station, and familiar Lake Shore signals, consisting of two arms, for movement in both directions, will be abandoned. The new train order signal will stand normally at clear, and there will be separate posts for the east and west bound.

New C. and E. I. Mortgage.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois held a special meeting yesterday and authorized the execution of a refunding and improvement mortgage, securing an issue of $55,000,000 gold bonds, running fifty years and carrying 4 per cent interest. Of this amount $34,620,000 is to be reserved for refunding and $5,000,000 will be issued immediately to provide funds for important additions and improvements to the property and reimburse the company for the investment in the Thebes bridge and other stocks and bonds. The balance is to be issued from time to time to provide funds for further additions and improvements.

B. and O. Entertains Newspaper Men.

There will arrive in Chicago on Monday, July 3, over the Baltimore and Ohio, a party of fifty eastern newspaper men and their wives, who are being shown over the lines of the system. The party is composed of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington newspaper men.

They will be entertained by the Chicago Press club during their stay in the city.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Ewen.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Arrived—Pridgeon.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Light—Squire, Marquette.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Ashland. Cleared—Mitchell, Waldo, Superior, Iron Age, Conneaut.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal — Shenandoah, Duluth; Iron King, Orion, Milwaukee.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Uganda. Cleared—Spokane, Marquette; Chippewa, Cherokee, Escanaba.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Muncy. Cleared—Grace—George Gould, Buffalo. Light—Black, Superior.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Williams. Cleared—Coal—Harlem, Milwaukee. Light—Choctaw, Andaste, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Nicol, Pioneer, Chattanooga, Kaliyuga. Cleared—Roman, Cleveland; Business, Ashtabula; Goodyear, Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Glasgow, Mecosta. Cleared—Moore, Bielman, McLachlan, London, Mecosta, Rappahannock, Lansing, Escanaba.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Frontenac, Harper, Neosho. Cleared—Coal—Maryland, Milwaukee; Grandwick, Lake Superior. Light—Umbria, Cleveland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cleared—Coal—Howe, Duluth; Eastman, Manitowoc. Light—Kensington, Venus, Flagg, Peavey, Superior; Pratt, Black Rock, Whitaker, Chicago.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Lumber—E. A. Shores, Blaine, Kingfisher, Lake Erie. Ore—Hetfelfinger, Wallula, Ranney, Adriatic, Quayle, Mauch Chunk, Whitney, Erie ports.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Mary McGregor, Louisiana, Ireland, Paris, Craig, Magnetic, Parker. Cleared—Coal—Matthews, Fort William; Iroquois, Jackfish. Light—Neptune, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived—H. H. Brown, Scranton, Grecian, Holmes. Cleared—Empire City, Jenney, Rockefeller, Maida, Weeks, McWilliams, Lake Erie; Bunsen, Fritz, South Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—R. R. Rhodes, Mercur, Neshoto, Yukon. Cleared—Matoa, Milwaukee; Rend, Chicago; Pentland, Fruitport; Olympia, A. Mitchell, W. H. Mack, Oceanica, Pasadena, Ohio ports.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Dalton, Miller, Clements, Fitch, Maitland Weeks, Barth, Turret Chief, Phoenix, Morse, Smeaton, Jupiter, Ionia, W. E. Reis, James Wallace, Gayley, Sharpless, F. Gilchrist. Departed—Shaw, Magna, Clarke, Lawson, Senator, Peck, H. W. Smith, S. S. Curry, ore, Lake Erie ports; Zillah, Ogarita, Redington, E. A. Shores, J. G. Blaine, Portage, lumber, Buffalo; Duluth, merchandise, Buffalo; J. L. Weeks, light, Two Harbors.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Samoa, 10 Wednesday night; Fabst and consort, 10:20; Nottingham, 2:40 Thursday morning; Majestic, 6; Parnell, 4:20; Albert Marshall, 5:10; Charles Eddy, 5:20; Sinaloa, 9:50; W. S. Mack, 10; Manitou, 2:30 p. m.; Castle Rhodes, 2:40; Utica, 4; River Queen, Sturges, 7:10; Robbins, 7:50. Down—Martin and consort, 9 Wednesday night; Alcona, 9:10; Raleigh and consort, 10:50; Starke, 11:50; Reefe, 12:20 Thursday morning; New Orleans, 2:40; Vulcan, 4:20; St. Paul, Prentice and consorts, 4:50; Malietoa, 5:20; Wissahickon, 6:20; Progress and consort, 7:30; M. Stephenson, Superior City and consort, 8:40; Seneca, 9:20; Packer, 9:30; Cort and consort, 9:50; Corsica, 10:20; Olympia, 10:50; McVittie, Madagascar and scow, Runnels, 1:40 p. m.; S. Hall and consort, 1:50; Zenith City, 2; W. H. Mack, 2:30; Alfred Mitchell, 3; Arthur Orr, 4:50; Pasadena, 8. Wind northwest, five miles; cloudy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Murphy, New Gratwick, 9:30 Wednesday night; Saxona, Niko, C. M. Warner, 10:30; J. C. Smith, Wells, 2 Thursday morning; Masaba, Bryn Mawr, J. B. Ketchum, 3; Steel King, 4; Sonora, Pioneer, Chattanooga, 4:30; Saunders, 5; Centurion, 6:30; Turret Crown, 10:30; Kaliyuga, Amaranth, 10:30; Strathcona, 11 p. m.; Langham, Carrington, W. L. Brown, 1:30; Chili, 5:30; Cambria and whaleback, Wyoming, Oglebay, 6; Arizona, Scotia, Plymouth, Hawgood, 6:30; Saronic, Frontier, Middlesex, Halsted, 7; Ericsson, Corliss, Siemens and whaleback, 8; Lyman Smith, M. C. Smith, Corsica, 9. Down—Advance, 9:30, Wednesday night; Ball Brothers, 10; Sinaloa, W. S. Mack, 11:30; Plummer, Christopher, 1 Thursday morning; Northern Queen, 1:30; Princeton, Bell, 2; Admiral, North Wind, 4; Albright, 5; Nelson, Malta, 5:30; Cowle, 6; Oliver, Saturn, 7:30; Northwest, 8; Lafayette, Rhea, 8:30; Sonoma, 9:30; Watt, Manila, 11; McDougall, Marsala, Wawatam, 5:40 p. m.; Cornell, Manda, 7.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Midland Queen, 10 Wednesday night; Fretwell and consort, 10:30; Devereux, 11; Helen C., 11:30; Caledonia, Hutchinson, midnight; Aztec, Masaba, 1:30 Thursday morning; Osborne, 2:30; James Hoyt, 5:30; Saxon, Marcia, Joliet, 4; George Stone, Wichs Sansom, Wilkinson, 6; George Peavey, 6:20; Zenith City, Northern Wave [arrived], 6:50; German, Siberia, 7:50; Sill, 8:10; Fulton, Krupp, 8:40; Edwards, Golden Age, Colonial, 9:15; Corona, 9:30; Victory, Constitution, 10:20; Mariposa, Martha, Gilchrist, M. Wilson, 11:15; L. C. Hanna, Boon; Haddington, 1; Ira Owen, 2; Myrtle Rose, Howland, Panama, Grampian, 2:40; Outhwaite, Mitchell, Desmond, Donnecona, 3:15; Iron King, Yeoman, 3:50; Yosemite, 4:30; Wilmot, Mr. Gates, 5:15; Vega, 6; Stewart, Topeka, Tacoma, 6:30; Cumberland, 8:30; Fryer, 9. Down—Juno, 10:50 Wednesday night; Craig, Paris, 8

HUNDREDS ATTEND STEWART FUNERAL

All Classes of Society at Services in Fourth Presbyterian Church.

TRIBUTE IN THE SERMON.

Dr. E. H. Curtis Tells of Merchant's High Character and Activities.

The funeral services over the body of Graeme Stewart were held yesterday afternoon at the Fourth Presbyterian church, Rush and Superior streets. More than 2,000 persons, representing almost every class of the community, crowded the church while hundreds more were unable to gain admission. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. H. Curtis, pastor of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian church. The burial was at Graceland.

Seldom, if ever, has a tribute been paid to a citizen of Chicago comparable with that of the pastor's peroration, in which the personality of Mr. Stewart was held up as an ideal to be striven toward in an age so agitated as is this one by the spirit of money madness. Surrounded by the representatives of the money powers of the west, by members of the Chicago, Hamilton, and Merchants' clubs, and by the leading officials of local government, Dr. Curtis made Mr. Stewart's example the text of this impressive appeal:

"To you, the business men of Chicago, friends and fellow workers with him who has gone away, I simply add this closing word: To you are committed great interests, great trusts, great responsibilities. There is much to try men's souls in times like these, much to tax your patience and forbearance, much to test the quality of your moral standards. Never has it been more difficult to put business on a high moral plane and keep it there, never more difficult to make it clear that while you are masters of money, money never has mastered you; never more difficult to take time in the pressure of business engagements to take your stand for the larger interests that have to do with the higher life of this great metropolis. Yet these difficult things are the things which God sets for you to do.

"And now may I ask you here in the presence of the dead, here at the altar of religion, to consecrate your lives to the things which God approves, to the whisperings of that still small voice which all may hear who listen."

Impressive Scene in Church.

Equally impressive was the scene in which the 2,000 persons present filed past the bier to take a last look at the features of the departed friend. The character of the silent procession attested the universal nature of the man mourned. In the line were to be seen public officials, among them Mayor Dunne, Judges Bethea, Landis, and Tuthill, Postmaster Coyne, and State's Attorney Healy; there were merchants like Franklin MacVeagh, Alexander H. Revell, John G. Shedd, and W. Vernon Booth; there were the leaders of the professions, and the delegations of the organizations which have had most to do with building up Chicago.

Then there were patriarchs, among them Fernando Jones, who knew Mr. Stewart's father when he first came to Chicago; and there was a great gathering of politicians, including such leaders as Senator Hopkins, Congressmen Madden and Lorimer, State Chairman Roy O. West, Fred W. Upham, John M. Smyth, Fred M. Blount, John Maynard Harlan, and James Reddick.

In a double line that flowed around the casket, the mourners passed during the space of twenty minutes. Men who had worked side by side with Mr. Stewart in his public undertakings walked with grocery clerks from the Hoyt firm, with the precinct captains and rank and file workers of political organizations, with policemen and firemen, with neighborhood acquaintances, clerks, laborers, and servants.

Clubs and Lodges Represented.

In one gallery sat several hundred members of the Twenty-first Ward Republican club, headed by their president, Oscar Hebel; in another sat the members of Hesperia lodge of masons, of which Mr. Stewart was a member; while in sections of pews grouped about the Stewart family were delegations from the Chicago, Merchants', Hamilton, and Marquette clubs, and the Commercial association. The delegation from the Merchants' club drove to the church from the Chicago club after a meeting at which resolutions lamenting the death of Mr. Stewart were adopted.

The chancel of the church in which the coffin reposed was a bower of flowers. Rising from the chancel rail the bank of floral offerings overflowed the pulpit, embowered the lectern, and, mounting the choir loft, crept half way up the gilded organ pipes. There were wreaths and designs from every group of business, political, and social interests with which Mr. Stewart had been associated, and from individual friends and acquaintances of the family. Among the most prominent pieces were designs from Hesperia lodge and from the mystic shriners, a wreath of easter lilies from Charles G. Dawes, and one of orchids and ferns from William Hoyt.

Pallbearers Enter Church.

The pews and galleries were filled to overflowing when the honorary pallbearers, numbering 100 of the best known citizens of Chicago, marched in and occupied seats on the right and left of the family pews. They were followed by the active pallbearers, escorting the casket. The active bearers were Secor Cunningham, A. W. Goodrich, Phelps B. Hoyt, Rudolph Ortmann, Lowry Raymond, Ezra J. Warner Jr., Joseph O. Watkins, and Lawrence A. Young.

In the family party which followed were Mrs. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler Doane, Miss Mercedes Stewart, Mrs. William Stewart, mother of the deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Will Stewart, Pritchard Stewart, Miss Daisy Stewart, Miss Nannie Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. William Pullman, the Rev. Thaddeus Snively, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes, William Hoyt, Mrs. Secor Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Upham, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Kate Baker Titcomb, Mr. and Mrs. William McCreedy, and Mrs. John C. Minton.

The entrance of the funeral procession took place to the accompaniment of the Dead March from Saul, played by Organist Delamater. After a prayer by Dr. Curtis the choir, composed of Mrs. Fred W. Upham, Miss Mary Peck Thompson, Mr. Carson, and Mr. Grosch, sang "Lead, Kindly Light."

Sermon by Dr. Curtis.

Dr. Curtis spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Stewart was not alone a citizen of Chicago; he was more. He was at once a fine product and a worthy representative of the best forces that have made our city what it is. Born of good, sturdy Scotch Presbyterian stock nearly fifty-two years ago, in what is now the business center of our metropolis, inheriting a splendid physique, a clear, strong mind, and a moral and religious training that made for righteousness, he grew up to manhood's estate under conditions which helped to make him a typical western man, energetic, eager, earnest, enthusiastic, warm hearted, broad minded—ready to attempt to do large things in a large way.

"There was nothing small about the man, either physically or morally. He was cast in a large and generous mold. Like many of our foremost citizens, he made his way to an assured business success by untiring diligence, patient industry, sterling integrity, and steadfast, unswerving purpose.

"His business methods were above reproach. Thrown into the midst of the intense competition of the western commercial world, Graeme Stewart never stooped to meanness, unfairness, trickery, deceit. He had high ideals of business honor, and he held to those ideals. He scorned the touch of tainted money, and there was nothing in him to which graft of any kind or any sort could make appeal. The strong, high minded business men of this city have been quick to admire his work and to admit him into the noble brotherhood of those who put conscience above gain, honor above pelf.

Wide Field of Activities.

"But Mr. Stewart was not a man to be content with the attainment of success in the commercial life of this city. The walls of his counting room did not and could not mark the boundaries of his vision, his interests, his affections, his purpose. The old saying of the Latins was true to him, 'Nothing human was alien to his thought.' He could not degenerate into a mere business machine. Home, friends, the public weal, good government, the larger interests of humanity, education, charity, morality, religion—all these found generous welcome in his heart and life.

"Mr. Stewart was by nature a friendly man, a man who made friends, who held them, was loyal to them at whatever cost. His was a genial personality, whole souled, generous to a fault. His friendships were marked by no boundaries of party or of creed. He honored manhood, fidelity, courage, high principle, and when he found men to his liking he gave them his confidence, his love, his steadfast loyalty.

Mr. Stewart was a man of public spirit devoted to the public good. The familiar saying of the great apostle, 'None of us liveth to himself' was the working creed of his life. Freely, gladly, without stint, without money, and without price he gave himself to matters of public moment whether they affected the interests of city, state, or nation. He loved Chicago as a son loves the mother who bore him. Born and brought up in this city, receiving his early training in the public schools, he was deeply interested in promoting the efficiency of our admirable public school system and while yet a young man served six years as a member of the board of education.

Loyalty to Good Government.

"He believed it to be the duty of the business man to labor and to sacrifice for the cause of good government, and, therefore, he entered the field of politics, sparing himself no effort, working day and night for the triumph of the party and the policy to which he had sworn allegiance. He believed it possible to have a clean, honest business administration of the affairs of a great city, and few even among those who opposed him at the polls doubt but that had he been elevated to the mayoralty of Chicago he would have discharged the duties of that high office with credit to himself and honor to the city that gave him birth.

"It is to the credit of this man, who has now gone from us, that even in the heat of a sharp and bitter political contest nothing was said that reflected on his capacity, his honesty, his honor. He loved politics, and no doubt had his political ambitions, but only as a means to an end, and that end the promotion of the public weal.

"Many of you doubtless remember his last public service in securing for our vicinity the location of the naval training school. The energy, the enthusiasm, the steadfast persistence he threw into that strenuous effort were characteristic of the man. He was determined to succeed, and he did succeed. It was the multiplicity of these outside activities which doubtless caused the shortening of his life. He burned the candle at both ends.

"Open Heart and Open Purse."

"In matters of charity and philanthropy he had an open heart and an open purse. Many there are among the poor and the lowly who share the sorrow of this hour as they remember his kindly sympathy and help. He did not, he could not, forget the words of his own Scotch poet, 'A man's a man for a' that, for a' that.' In him there was nothing of snobbery, nothing of that foolish pride that is too often born of worldly success.

"To those who knew him best it was evident he was a man of high moral standard, a man who lived and loved a clean life. His sympathy, his support he gave to everything that makes for righteousness. Reared in the old faith of his fathers, that faith which makes so much of the sovereignty of God and the supremacy of duty, he never lost its substance, although he did not outwardly profess its form. He was broadly Christian in the spirit and purpose of his life."

Private Burial in Graceland.

When the church was emptied the casket was borne to the street through the open ranks of the honorary pallbearers. The crush about the hearse and the entrance of the church was so great that a detail of police was required to maintain free passage in the street. The burial at Graceland was private, only the family party accompanying the remains.

Before the service at the church there was a private service at the Stewart residence, conducted by the Rev. Thaddeus Snively.

Hundreds of telegrams from sympathizers in all parts of the country have been received by the family. Among them are messages of condolence from President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, and senators, congressmen, and other public men.

VILLAGE CHIEF EVICTS WOMAN; RIOT RESULTS.

Laborers at West Hammond Attempt to Injure Executive, but He Escapes—Two Persons Are Hurt.

A street riot in which one person was seriously injured was caused in West Hammond last night by the eviction of Mrs. Valentine Mika, Eyseland avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. Peter Mak, president of the village, and Franks Locks went to the house to evict Mrs. Mika. Mak is accused of kicking the woman until she was unconscious.

The woman's husband went to Minnesota recently to lease a farm and move his family there. During his absence his wife took in washing to support herself and children. Because she was behind in her rent Locks, who says he owns the house, went to the Mika home accompanied by Mak.

The wife had just returned from her day's work, when she was met by the three men. They are accused of pushing her off the porch. Mak, according to witnesses, then kicked her as she lay prostrate. Neighbors who saw the occurrence picked her up unconscious.

The evictors threw everything out of the house and made their escape. A crowd of laborers returning from work witnessed the act. Efforts were made to intercept Mak, who escaped by jumping in a buggy and driving off. Locks barricaded himself in a nearby house, but the doors were forced in and he was dragged out and severely beaten.

The feeling against Mak is said to be severe, and meetings of citizens are being held to oust him from office.

READY TO HEAR TUNNEL CASE.

Twelfth Juror Is Accepted and the Taking of Testimony Will Be Begun Today.

The jury which is to try the Illinois Tunnel case in the Criminal court was completed yesterday afternoon and the work of taking testimony will begin today. Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson will make the opening address to the jury. The jury is composed of the following:

Crown, George P., 162 Winnebago avenue.
Edwards, George, 1930 Washington boulevard.
Fitch, Earl R., 254 North Avers avenue.
Rand, George T., 329 South Paulina street.
Rising, Harvey J., 8062 Muskegon avenue.
Scanlon, J. C., 865 Ogden avenue.
Schade, Fred M., 805 South Ridgeway avenue.
Schifter, Alfred N., 1294 Perry street.
Simpson, Thomas J. C., 4237 Berkeley avenue.
Stiles, Frank R., 1033 Wilcox avenue.
Travis, C. R., 5463 Jefferson avenue.
Wynne, Frank M., 10730 Buffalo avenue.

Nine days were consumed in the examination of veniremen, 600 citizens being summoned to the court. The defendants are Albert G. Wheeler, president of the Illinois Tunnel company; William Loeffler, former city clerk; Edward Novak, Edward Ehrhorn, and John Higgins.

A. G. McDuff, residing at the Great Northern hotel, was questioned by Attorney Olson relative to a loan of $50,000 he is said to have made to Albert G. Wheeler at the time the first ordinance was pending.

LOW RATES—FOURTH OF JULY.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Tickets to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, and all other points on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway on sale at greatly reduced rates, July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, July 5. 95 Adams street and Union Station. Telephones, Harrison 3343 and Automatic 1511.

THREATEN ARREST IN BIG FAILURE.

Creditors of Knight & Donnelley Talk of Criminal Prosecutions.

LITTLE TO MEET CLAIMS.

Receiver Hopes to Pay 50 Cents on Dollar; Others Much Less Sanguine.

Threats of criminal prosecution for receiving money when they knew that they were insolvent, and the information that the creditors will realize little from the bankrupts' estate, were the developments in the Knight-Donnelley failure yesterday.

Receiver E. C. Potter made the first statement that he has issued since taking charge of the affairs of the bankrupt firm, and his figures held out the hope that from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar might be realized by the creditors.

Private advices from those who understand the real condition of affairs discount the receiver's statement, and hold out scant hopes for the creditors. It is said that the firm will be unable to pay out more than 15 or 20 cents on the dollar at the most.

Defaulter's Name Still a Secret.

The name of the clerk who defaulted to the amount of $30,000 is still withheld by the firm, and the reason assigned is that he may be able to help the firm straighten out the accounts and tell the exact amount of the shortage.

During the day both members of the firm—R. H. Donnelley and Newell C. Knight—went into individual bankruptcy. It is not known how much property will be contributed to the assets of the firm by the assignment of the two members, but it probably will not exceed $5,000. Their personal fortunes have vanished.

Criminal Prosecution Hinted.

Direct hints of a criminal prosecution of the members of the commission firm were made by Robert Minnehan, a member of the Chicago stock exchange, who is one of the largest creditors of the firm. It is understood that Minnehan acted as the representative of a number of Chicago politicians, among whom are State Senator John Powers. His transactions with Knight & Donnelley were in the nature of margin deposits to the amount of $40,000, paid, according to Minnehan, during the present month. He showed a memorandum from the firm showing the purchase of 100 shares of Subway stock on June 12. Minnehan has consulted Attorney A. S. Trude and says that he intends to get his claim paid in full or take drastic action.

"They have got to settle with me in full," said Minnehan. "It is like highway robbery for the brokers to take a man's money when their condition must have been known to them if they kept their eyes upon the books. The idea that these men did not know their condition is ridiculous. They will have to show me why they took my money."

Explanation by Mr. Donnelley.

Mr. Donnelley when seen at the office of the firm denied that he knew of the serious condition of the company's finances until Monday. When it became evident to him that the firm was in financial distress he had all the moneys that were received sealed in envelopes and returned later to the customers.

"The charges that the company accepted money when it knew it was insolvent are absolutely without foundation," Mr. Donnelley said. "I am not the kind of a man to run an insolvent concern. Mr. Minnehan will have to come in with the other creditors and settle with the receiver."

When he was asked why the name of the clerk who had defaulted was withheld Mr. Donnelley said: "The defalcation was in the nature of a manipulation of one of the accounts of a private customer. Little, if any cash, was involved. We are going to withhold his name because we want his services in straightening out the books and telling us how the defalcation was made and its exact amount. This he might not do if he were threatened with arrest and prosecution."

Attorney Defends the Firm.

Joseph O. Morris, attorney for Mr. Donnelley, said: "The most searching examination of the firm's affairs will show that it conducted a strictly legitimate business. Moreover, even if the members had knowledge of their insolvency they do not come under the statutes for criminal prosecution. They were not running a bank and cannot be held accountable for the funds deposited with them."

The heavy loss to creditors is said, by Attorney Morris, to be due to the sacrifice that has been made of the collateral held by the banks to secure the firm's paper. The difference between the market value of this collateral at the time it was deposited and the amount which it brought under forced sale is estimated by Mr. Morris to be close to $150,000.

Attorney Trude, who was mentioned by Mr. Minnehan as his attorney, said: "If Mr. Minnehan's representations be true he certainly has ground for criminal action against Knight & Donnelly."

Surprised at the Bookkeeping.

Bankers and brokers expressed their surprise that a well conducted commission house should fail for a large amount without knowing of the impending catastrophe long in advance. It was explained that the books of a stock and grain business were kept on the same system as the books of a banking house, and that balances usually were struck at the end of business each day, showing the exact financial condition the firm was in.

According to the preliminary statement issued by Receiver Potter, the net debt of Knight, Donnelley & Co., after calculating the value of all assets, is $168,873. As individuals, the receiver does not pretend to know their indebtedness, and at the end of the statement declares:

"Large losses have been sustained by the individual members of the firm in trading on their own accounts." He adds: "The books, from such hasty examination as I have been able to make, show that the losses of the firm began four years ago, when they undertook a number of underwritings and also commenced to take for their own account stocks which their customers were unable to carry. These items appear to have depreciated steadily in value.

"The amounts due Chicago banks at the date of my appointment aggregated $868,200. The market value of the collateral securing these loans exceeded, at the time of my appointment, $1,000,000. It will be impossible to determine the equity in these collaterals until they have all been disposed of."

Summary of Receiver's Report.

The results of the receiver's report may be summarized as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Due to banks	$ 868,200
Margins due stock customers and brokers	279,000
Due grain brokers	3,481
Defalcation	30,000
Total	$1,205,681

CREDITS.

Due from banks	$1,000,000
Due from New York brokers	20,000
Due from grain brokers	10,308
Value board of trade membership	6,500
	$1,036,808
Excess liabilities over assets	$ 168,873

PRISON SENTENCE FOR EDITOR.

Moses Harman, Publisher of Lucifer, Must Go to Joliet Penitentiary for One Year.

Moses Harman, editor and publisher of Lucifer, a bi-weekly paper, at 500 Fulton street, was sentenced yesterday to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary by Judge Landis in the United States District court. A jury recently found Mr. Harman guilty of sending improper literature through the mails.

WOULD PUBLISH WISE DIET

PHYSICIAN PROPOSES TO FORM PUBLIC DIETETIC BUREAU.

Dr. M. O. Terry, in an Address Before Homeopathists' Convention, Declares Doctors Should Use Daily Papers to Tell Citizens How to Avoid Diseases—Discusses "Appendicitis Craze"—Members Elect Officers for the Year and Listen to President.

A public dietetic bureau, which shall publish in the daily papers wise formulæ of diet and physical management of the human body, was suggested at the American Institute of Homeopathy yesterday by Dr. M. O. Terry, former surgeon general of New York. He held that such an educative measure would result in the palliation or permanent eradication of appendicitis and other diseases which afflict the public.

Proposes Bureau of Dietetics.

He proposed, not that the physicians should receive a salary, but that they should unite in a magnanimous enterprise to donate to the general welfare the latest information upon the subject of dietetics and preventive treatment, which, while it might lessen the necessity for the profession of medicine, would rid the world of much pain and suffering.

"Just in proportion as the people are educated to give time and attention to themselves so that the machinery of the body will perform its duties without the assistance of the various medicines so generally in use, just so sure will appendical difficulties decrease in number until they will be brought to the attention of the physicians and the surgeon as only an occasional malady. The medical profession is too humane and too advanced in higher education to encourage ignorance, but must take the position of instructors, which, we admit, might be unwise from a mercenary standpoint, yet a physician's duty to himself and to the public and the responsibilities of his calling would seem to demand a personal sacrifice for the philanthropic end in view.

"Finally, how best can this education be carried on? By unity of effort on the part of the profession—a bureau elected for that purpose, composed of men especially gifted in dietetics, who should formulate a system of diet and management of our bodily structures. This could be given to the press as coming from this organization and as representing the most recent thought on the subject."

Discusses "Appendicitis Craze."

Dr. Terry also paid some attention to the "appendicitis craze," declaring that in many cases where operations were performed, a short vacation or a series of morning walks would have prevented the serious turn taken by the disease. He said that appendectomy was wrongly becoming a synonym for surgery, and quoted Dr. Osler's statement: "Pain in the stomach nowadays is always appendicitis and is recognized by the physician's wife over the telephone."

Deadliness of Wood Alcohol.

In discussing deaths and blindness traceable to the careless use of wood alcohol, Dr. J. B. Ball said, in part:

"The death roll of this preparation shows over 150 authentic cases of fatal terminations of poisoning from its use and as many more cases of blindness, and no one knows how many not reported, indicating the necessity for some restriction in the sale of methyl alcohol.

"The fact that it is a poison does not seem to have prevented its pharmaceutical use. It also shows that there should be government supervision of its production, making it obligatory that it be marketed in a form that is undrinkable.

"In this country the sale of purified methyl alcohol should be absolutely prohibited, but for use in the arts, sciences, and such manufacturing processes as would in nowise endanger human life."

President Makes Annual Address.

President C. E. Sawyer of Marion, O., delivered his annual address in the morning. Other papers were of a technical character and were delivered before the various sectional societies of the institute. The officers elected for the coming year are:

President—William E. Green, Little Rock, Ark.
First vice president—Willis E. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Second vice president—Charles E. Sawyer, Marion, O.
Secretary—Charles Gatchell, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—T. Franklin Smith, New York.
Registrar—J. Richey Horner, Cleveland, O.
Censor—Alfred W. Baily, Atlantic City, N. J.

The date and place of meeting of the next convention of the institute was announced for Sept. 16, 1906, at Atlantic City, N. J.

PLATONIC FRIENDSHIP FOR WOMAN LEADS TO DIVORCE.

Llewellyn B. Wakeman Seeks Annulment of His Marriage, but Decree Is Given to His Wife.

Mrs. Abbie R. Wakeman secured a divorce yesterday from Llewellyn R. Wakeman. Her husband sought a divorce on grounds of cruelty. He swore that she attacked him with an ironing board, a razor, a strap, and a shoe. He was laid up for three days after having come into contact with the ironing board, he said. His wife filed a cross bill in which she charged that her husband made trips to Minneapolis with another woman.

"It was purely a platonic friendship," Wakeman explained to Judge Brentano. "My wife and I couldn't agree. A man must have some congenial society after working hard all day."

Wakeman is a special deputy sheriff engaged in strike duty. His wife lives at 71 Lincoln Park boulevard.

Harry Wilson Kane, formerly principal stockholder in the Princess Waist company, kept his wife in shirt waists but not in alimony.

"I secured a decree for separate maintenance two years ago," explained Mrs. Kane, "and was allowed $1,800 alimony. For the last four months I have had no money."

In his answer Kane said he was financially embarrassed. He promised Judge Kavanagh to pay a reasonable sum and keep his wife in clothes.

Harry Foulke, a letter carrier, may get into trouble with the government because, it is charged that he obtained a fraudulent decree for divorce in 1896, after having deserted his wife Elizabeth. Mrs. Foulke has asked to have the decree set aside.

Mrs. Marie L. Beardsley, formerly of Sioux City, Ia., secured a decree of divorce from Arthur Beardsley on the plea that he was a defaulter and a trouble maker.

SANITARY LAW IS FULL OF TANGLES

New District Election Measure Causes Anxiety to the Politicians.

MAY BE VICTOR AND LOSE.

Candidates for Positions on the Drainage Board Face Many Possibilities.

The new sanitary district election law, under which the republican and democratic candidates have been nominated, is a riddle. It bristles with question marks, and some of them are like fish hooks and have to be handled with care. In the process of nominating the candidates the politicians have discovered the hooks.

Being chary of words and terse in expression the lawmakers at Springfield put a great amount of law into one paragraph, and it may require the aid of the Supreme court to decide what they mean.

Possibilities Are Enumerated.

A few of the possibilities under the new law are the following:

That a candidate for president may be defeated for that office and yet elected a member of the board.

That a candidate for president may be elected to that office and defeated as a member of the board, in which case he could not serve in the position to which he was elected.

That the voters may exercise the power given them by the law and elect a president who is not on the ticket as president.

That a candidate may be elected to the board and yet fail of election because defeated in the class for which he was nominated.

The first and last of the possibilities are regarded as likely and the second and third as possible.

Neither county central committee undertook to decide the questions contained in the law, but have passed them up to the board of election commissioners. The committeemen did not endeavor to say whether the name of the candidate for president went on the ticket twice, once as president and again as trustee. This will be the case, it is said now. It will be possible for a candidate to fail of election as president and still be one of the board.

Another question raised is whether the two conventions had any authority to nominate candidates for president of the board. It is agreed that the choice is still left with the voter to vote for any candidate he chooses. The law says that nine candidates shall be nominated and that the voter shall indicate his choice for president.

If he votes for a three year or one year candidate for president, and if this candidate be elected, there is a manifest incongruity, as the law says the president shall hold office for five years and the conventions specified that this particular candidate was for one or three years.

Conventions' Right Questioned.

The question was raised whether the conventions had the right to divide the candidates into classes and nominate for five, three, and one year terms. The alternative was to have the successful ones draw lots. The law says nothing on the subject. Attorney W. W. Wheelock of the election board held that the division into classes should be made and nominations were made in that fashion.

Therefore, it becomes possible for a candidate in any class to be among the first nine, according to number of votes received, and still fail of election because defeated by the other candidates in his class. In such a result it may be expected that the candidate thus defeated will get a court decision on the point before he is satisfied.

The possibility that a candidate may be elected president of the board and yet incapacitated because of failure to make the board itself is far away, being based as it is on the event of both candidates for president running far behind the candidates for the board.

Some of these questions have been practically settled and others will be allowed to lie quiescent until somebody raises them forcibly.

Sullivan to Get Opportunity.

The democratic county central committee will meet in a few days, it is announced, to have an inventory and adjourn proceedings over until late August or early September. Roger C. Sullivan is being advanced as the proper person to conduct the democratic campaign. Dunne democrats are alleged to be a bit fearful of Lahiff and Carey, and, in this fear, Mr. Sullivan gets his opportunity to show what places of political importance a real live national committeeman can fill.

Tomorrow is general picnic day for the local democracy. Mayor Dunne and Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland are expected to be at Elliott's park in the afternoon, where a Cleveland marching club is slated to attend, and at Brand's park in the evening. The former event is under the direction of the county marching club and the latter under the Burke County Democracy.

Gov. Deneen starts on a few days' vacation this morning. He will be met at Joliet by State Chairman Roy O. West and both will return to Chicago next Tuesday, when the governor will appear at the laying of the corner stone of the new Michael Reese hospital in the morning and later at the unveiling of the McKinley monument in McKinley park.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Authorities of Spring Forest Are Charged with Malfeasance in Office—Indictments Asked.

The indictment of six officials of Spring Forest on charges of malfeasance in office have been asked by citizens of that village. The men accused are:

Hopcroft, Thomas, member of board of trustees.
Husch, Peter, member of the board of trustees.
Keller, Henry B., president of the board of trustees.
Hartnett, W. H., village clerk.
Herzog, Jacob, chief of police.
Zenk, John, village treasurer.

The specific charges brought against the accused officials are corruption and misappropriation of public funds.

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A new $1,400.00 twelve horse power FRANKLIN Automobile, 1905 model, to be given away free of any charge. Every person making a cash purchase of us of a pair of shoes costing one dollar or more will receive a numbered ticket, to be retained by the purchaser. On Sunday, August 27, 1905, we will publish in the Chicago papers a certain number, and the holder of the ticket with corresponding number will be presented with the Automobile now on exhibition in our Show Window. A satisfactory and impartial system of presentation will be adopted.

No charge is made, directly or indirectly, for the ticket. We guarantee every pair of shoes sold by us to be as low, if not lower, in price than goods of the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

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Note—The laws of the postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAKE VIEW LODGE NO. 774, A. F. & A. M., Rush temple.—The lodge will remain closed Tuesday, 4th. G. H. FRIZZELL, Sec.
C. F. BRUNING, W. M.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905.

AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

The Standard Oil company has not reformed. It will not give up, powerful though it be, the dishonest methods to which it owes wealth and power. It cannot endure the thought that the railroads shall treat the most insignificant competitor fairly. It insists on being their most favored customer. They must discriminate in its favor so that its monopoly may not be endangered anywhere.

An oil refining company at Port Arthur has made complaint to the interstate commerce commission that the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, and certain other roads have entered into a combination with the Standard. It is given rates so much lower than those charged the complainant that it is unable to sell its goods in cities where it would have a profitable market if it had fair play from the railroads.

The rates on south bound oil are low, to help the Standard. Those on north bound oil are high, to harm its competitor. The Port Arthur refinery pays at the rate of 41 cents per 100 pounds from New Orleans to Chicago, 39 cents to Cincinnati, and 35 to Louisville. The Standard has to pay at the rate of only 23 cents from Chicago to New Orleans, 22½ cents from Cincinnati, and 18 cents from Louisville. It is easy to see how the independent refinery is undersold in territory where it has a right to look for a good market for its product.

And it was in the beginning so is it now. Oil shipments began over the eastern railroads and they were the first to be seduced or held up by the Standard Oil company. The opening of the Texas oil fields has made it worth the while of the Standard to pay attention to the roads which have terminals at New Orleans. Probably by resorting to the customary method of threatening with a loss of traffic the roads which did not give it the discriminating rates it wanted it has whipped them all into line, and is throttling the life out of its competitor.

Discussions as to "tainted money" are futile. The subject for discussion is how to prevent the railroads from discriminating in favor of the Standard. How shall they be made to obey the law which the malign influence of that corporation is constantly inducing them to break? The railroad officials seem to be unable to withstand the tempter. What shall be done for them or to them?

THE RUSSIAN MUTINEERS.

There has been nothing even remotely resembling the condition of things at Odessa since the revolt of the Brazilian navy in 1893. The warships lay in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro and exchanged shot and shell with the land forces, which mostly remained loyal to the government. On several occasions the city was bombarded by the fleet and considerable damage was done. Finally the insurrection, which had an alarming aspect at one time, was put down.

The mutiny of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin, taken in connection with the rioting at Odessa, is a serious matter for that city. Warehouses, wharves, and vessels have been burned. If, as is reported, some of the mutineering sailors have landed with machine guns and are aiding the rioters to fight the troops, the rabble may utilize the situation to sack and plunder on a grand scale. Already infinite damage has been done to the trade and prosperity of a great commercial city.

The mutiny of the crew of one battleship will not shake the Russian empire. So long as the troops at the Black sea ports do not fraternize with the rebellious sailors, the extension of the mutiny to the few other ships that Russia has left will not mean a revolution. If the soldiers at Odessa had struck hands with the blue jackets one would have said that the flames of a real revolution were blazing in southwestern Russia and that the stability of the empire was menaced. But there has been no striking hands as yet.

The Russian government does not need the Black sea fleet. There is no use to which it can be put at this time. The government can remain unmoved by a mutiny less serious than some recorded in British naval history, if the army will remain loyal. It has been put to severe tests of late, in Russian as well as in Polish provinces, but it has not failed to obey orders.

All Russia is disturbed. There is almost open revolt in Poland, in the Caucasus, in the Black sea ports. The peasants are burning and plundering in many of the agricultural districts. In any other country such a state of things would mean a revolution. In Russia it does not necessarily. There is no unity of action among the malcontents. There is no central organization to guide them and bid them strike at the same moment for a common purpose. The sailors on the Kniaz Potemkin were not acting in concert with other revolutionists, but were acting on their own account. The reported mutiny of the sailors at Libau probably was not prearranged, but is a mere echo of that at Odessa.

If the Russian government can prevent a general uprising in Poland it will not be severely shaken by the mutiny of the crew of a warship. That is a spectacular event, as most mutinies on shipboard are, but it may be nothing more than one of the hundred blind and aimless manifestations of Russian misery.

WORK FOR THE COUNCIL.

Negotiations between the traction companies and the city are at an end, for the present at least. That means there is no prospect of a thorough overhauling of the traction systems. The cables will drag their slow lengths along and will break, after their irritating fashion, when the people are in a hurry to get home.

The mayor is working on a plan for a municipal street car system with a mileage of 200 miles. It is to be spread out over streets in which the rights of the companies have expired—such as Adams—or will expire in the near future. It is easy to lay out such a system on paper. It makes a gorgeous showing on a map. But there are questions of equipment, of power, which present financial difficulties not easily disposed of. The municipal lines which are to weave in and out over the surface of Chicago will not give the public relief this summer or next.

Warm weather is near at hand. The aldermen are making arrangements for their summer vacations. Is there nothing that they can do in conjunction with the mayor to make the street car service a little better for those who will have to use it in July and August? The public cannot be given all that it would like to have and is entitled to, but it does not follow that there is nothing which can be done to relieve the situation.

It is certainly in the power of the council to require the companies to run more cars on lines where too few are in service now. It can make provision for better night service. While it may not be able to relieve conditions materially in the downtown district in the rush hours, it can improve conditions greatly on crosstown lines which are of increasing importance. Certainly the council ought not to adjourn for the summer until it shall have done everything possible to make life on the street cars easier for Chicagoans.

There is some loop legislation which is still up in the air. The loop is congested, and all who use the elevated roads are greatly inconvenienced thereby. It would be more business like for the council to take up that subject and dispose of it one way or another than to adjourn for one or two months, leaving it buried in a committee. If the plan of the elevated roads for relieving the congestion cannot be accepted, say so, and close the incident.

There are several important matters which should be disposed of before the council takes a holiday.

WHAT THE DEPARTMENT NEEDS.

There is no use mincing matters. The main thing which the Chicago police department stands in need of is an organizing head. The present chief is a gentleman, a man of excellent intentions, and essentially a good police officer. He has labored patiently at his task, too, under serious limitations in resources and in the face of extraordinary demands at various times on account of strikes. The present strike, for example, entirely interrupting, as it does, the ordinary functions of the police force, cannot but have a demoralizing influence upon it, despite anything he can do. With all due allowances made, however, it is still plain that the primary and indispensable requirement of the department is for an executive head possessing the peculiar capacity called for to organize its discipline and administration.

Two policemen were brought before the trial board on Wednesday for failure to stop liquor selling by a man having no license. In passing upon the cases President Powell incidentally expressed the opinion that a great many members of the force are either ignorant of the city ordinances or indisposed to enforce them. In so far, however, as such a condition exists, it is to be charged primarily not so much to the particular patrolmen concerned as to the want of an efficient system of general discipline—a system which would make the existence, or even the suggestion, of any such ignorant or deliberate disregard of duty impossible. The lack of such a system is, and long has been, a chronic lack.

Following the investigations of the council graft committee, the Piper report, and the prosecutions of the Citizens' association a year and a half ago, there were some obvious improvements in police conduct. The new star and the new book of rules just appearing are also among the improvements then recommended. The fundamental difficulty, however, which was that men did not patrol their beats, and that there was a want of the disciplinary machinery necessary to secure efficiency, has not been cured.

The headship of the police department of a great city, especially one which is suffering from traditional standards of laxness—to use no stronger term—requires a man of unusual powers. He must have the courage to exclude pull, the firmness and independent judgment belonging to leadership, and the capacity to bring into existence an administrative system which will make him aware at any minute precisely how every part of the machine is operating. With such a man in charge—and supported by the civil service commission—the established order in the police department would soon be effectually revolutionized—and none would be better pleased in the end than the police officer himself.

CHANGING THE SWITCHES.

Immediately after the wrecking of the Twentieth Century Limited THE TRIBUNE called attention to the liability to accident attending the use of the facing switch—the kind found at Mentor. The paper explained that while time was gained by using that sort of switch—and time is an important element in railroad operation—it was always possible for the mechanism to get out of order. Any train moving at any speed might jar the point open and throw the flange of the wheels against the wrong track. An opening of an inch, which the engineer would not be likely to see, might work great mischief.

Of late years many railroads which do not pretend to maintain so high a rate of speed as the Lake Shore have been removing facing points from the tracks on which they ran their fast trains. The Lake Shore road, taught by the accident at Mentor and the newspaper criticism which followed it, has set men at work to remove the objectionable switch wherever possible. In the meantime it has given orders that all switches be watched prior to the passage of the eighteen hour trains, so that it will be impossible for any one to tamper with them.

In adopting these measures the officials of the Lake Shore display commendable regard for the safety of passengers, but one may ask why these wholesome precautions were not taken when the eighteen hour schedule first went into effect. The necessity for better switches should have been as apparent then as it is now. It should not have required a grievous accident to open the eyes of officials to the fact that they had not done everything which lay in their power for the prevention of accident.

ACCORDING to the late Noah Webster a senate is "an assembly or council of elders." Suggested for the consideration of any immature or half baked politician whom it may concern.

THE voice of Minneapolis, as nearly as we can understand it, is for peace in Scandinavia.—old Scandinavia.

THE City of Traverse may not do quite as much traversing as it has been touted to do.

BUT the kitchenlady need not think it her duty to break any more china than usual by way of retaliation for that oriental boycott.

THIS Justice Hooker must be a personage of some consequence. He occupies more space in the New York papers now than the subway does, and is crowding closely on the Equitable itself.

BY this time ex-Minister Bowen probably has grasped the idea that he talked unwisely and too much.

THE Texas negro that has been sentenced to 1,000 years in the penitentiary will become tired some day of trying to live up to it, and will proceed to cheat the state out of a matter of 950 years or more.

THE Chinese are slow, but they have got around to Denis Kearney's case at last.

WHEN the fraternal insurance companies found by experience that they were furnishing protection at less than cost, brethren, what could they do but raise their rates?

THE Japanese, it is said, have no exact equivalent in their language for "graft." Having a word, however, that means "stealing," the probability is that they do not miss it.

THE song that greeted President Roosevelt when he visited Harvard university contained these lines:

"A man whom Eighty knew would be
A favorite of Fate."

"Whom would be!" Think of that as a Harvard production!

IT will be observed that Paul Morton is making some highly Equitable slashes with his ax.

JOHN BROWN will do well to remain invisible as he marches on in Kansas. In their need of harvest hands the farmers are becoming desperate.

SENATOR MITCHELL may not have the law on his side, but he has nearly all the lawyers.

IF there are any other kinds of trouble floating around, Russia is likely to find them.

SURELY there must be some authority, municipal, state, or national, that has sufficient jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Michigan to be able to suppress organized gambling anywhere on its surface.

RUSSIA'S greatest need in this extremity is another Peter the Great, and he isn't anywhere in sight.

WILL the White Sox kindly refrain from indulging in a game of see-saw while at the top of the slide? It is more wearing on the nerves of the spectators than a straight shoot to the bottom.

MANKIND will look with sorrow and dismay upon the spectacle of the remnants of the czar's once magnificent fleet fighting one another.

IF Chicago wants to see its costly drainage canal converted into another tadpole ditch it will elect a strictly partisan board of trustees.

SUE those impudent literary people for slander, Mr. Rockefeller. Make them prove it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Extenuating Circumstances.

"I was surprised at that match between Smallbones and Miss Welloph. Look at the disparity in their ages."

"Yes, but he overlooked that, on account of the disparity in their bank accounts."

Progress.

"People that live in glass houses needn't have any fear nowadays," said Uncle Allen Sparks. "There are plate glass insurance companies."

On the Contrary.

"Is he resting quietly?" asked the physician.

"No," said the watcher. "He's snoring to beat the band."

Suiting the Action.

"Marked for life!" said the book agent, writing in his order book the name of the customer to whom he had just sold a biography of the late Horace Greeley.

Logical Inference.

Francis Bacon had just written these words: "Reading maketh a full man."

Then he stopped to reflect.

"If that is true," he said, "writing maketh an empty man."

Wisely suppressing this idea, however, he continued to write.

Dodging the Ordeal.

Jack (to fair cousin who has just come to town on a visit)—"Bertha, do you know anything about baseball?"

Fair Cousin—"No, I never saw a game in my life."

Jack—"I regret that I can't take you to see the game this afternoon. I'm awfully busy at the office." C. W. T.

THOUGHT.

You are leagues away, and I am here.
You walk by the sea.
While the stars come out
Quote a line from a poet that you revere,
And the air is so warm and free
That you feel the spring is coming about.

So your thought takes the shape of tender things
And comes straight to me.
All that you yearn to say
Some invisible messenger somehow brings.
And the look in your eyes I see.
Yes I, who am here, and leagues away.

How it comes, I know not. I only know.
I sit by the fire,
In the silent room
All curtained and closed 'gainst sleet and snow,
And my soul is full of desire
For something in life to awake and bloom.

Then all of a sudden I seem to feel
What you're thinking there,
And saying that way.
"How she would love this wind to steal
Through the loosened mass of her hair,
How vibrate to the sound of this water at play.

"Drink deep the delight of this fanning air
From some farther land,
And then fall in a muse.
But since she's alone, in a heart despair,
'Yond the touch of my hand,
My thought must be message too clear to confuse."

And so well do you know the way, my friend,
That I see what you see,
The dusk and the water's sheen.
Ah! had I the power like you to send
The thought of my soul's decree,
'Twould not matter so much the leagues between.

FRANCES TYRRELL-GILL.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

DIPLOMATIC pressure is being brought to bear upon the Belgian government to assume possession forthwith of the Congo Free State, and to transform it into a full fledged Belgian colony at once, without waiting for the death of King Leopold, who, as every one knows, has announced his intention of bequeathing the sovereignty of the Free State to the Belgian nation at his demise. This action on the part of the foreign powers is calculated to relieve them of all the imputations of land greed so freely circulated by King Leopold's press agents and paid platform speakers. These gentry have all along asserted that the stories of the appalling atrocities perpetrated in the Congo Free State were untrue, and merely cooked up for the purpose of affording a pretext to certain foreign powers, notably England, to intervene and to seize the Congo valley, adding it to the English colonial empire.

No power, England least of all, wishes for the territory of the Congo Free State, especially after the frightful condition to which it has been reduced by the Free State officials and by the ruffianly agents of the rubber companies to which King Leopold has farmed out immense tracts of land. The atrocities have been proved and confirmed over and over again by British, Italian, Austrian, German, and French government officials, by men of the stamp of Lord Cromer and of Sir Harry Johnston, by Roger Casement, who is one of the oldest, most reliable, and experienced members of his Britannic majesty's consular service, by the reports of Surgeon Major Baccari, the personal representative of King Victor Emmanuel, who was sent out by him to investigate the conditions in the Congo; by other Italian government representatives; and, last but not least, by the records of the Free State courts at Boma, which show the mere nominal penalties inflicted for crimes upon the natives of such peculiar atrocity that not even the Free State officials could afford to let them pass unnoticed.

The British secretary of state for the colonies lately issued instructions to all the governors of the British possessions in Africa directing them to warn the natives subject to their administration to abstain from taking any kind of service in the Congo Free State, or even from setting foot on the territories of the latter, calling their attention to the dangers to which they would be exposed if they disregarded this warning. Colonial Secretary Lyttelton likewise ordered the various governors that no agents of the Congo government nor of the various companies and syndicates farming rubber concessions from the Free State should be allowed to recruit in any English colony natives for service in the Congo valley. These orders are analogous to those which have been issued to the Italian government, which now prohibits all Italian officers or noncommissioned officers on the retired list from taking service in the Congo Free State.

If the foreign powers are anxious for Belgium to take over the Free State, and to transform it into a Belgian colony, it is because at the present moment no one can be held to legal accounting for the outrages perpetrated under the Free State flag. King Leopold, as absolute sovereign of the Free State, is, of course, morally responsible, but not legally so. For his position and status as king of the Belgians render him exempt from all jurisdiction, and when redress is asked of the Belgian government it disclaims all responsibility or connection with the Congo. Leopold, cynical and indifferent to public obloquy, is beyond the reach of any action either by individuals or by governments for wrongs committed by his agents in the Congo, or for injuries sustained through them, short of some concerted movement by the powers depriving him of the sovereignty of this particular portion of Africa, which they conferred upon him a little over twenty years ago. But were the Belgian nation to take over the Free State as a colony, the Belgian government could then be legally held accountable by individuals, while there would be means available to the foreign powers of taking diplomatic action for redress which do not exist under the present circumstances.

The Sir William Macgregor whose death has just taken place at Bristol is not the famous colonial governor of that name, but a baronet who some years ago attracted a good deal of notoriety in connection with the discovery that he was an inmate of the workhouse at West Ham, in the east end of London. As soon as this fact became known, and it was likewise revealed that he was a bachelor, he was overwhelmed with offers of marriage, the fact of his being a sufferer of locomotor ataxia being regarded as in his favor rather than otherwise, since it virtually assured early widowhood and matrimonial freedom to any woman who wedded him for the sake of his title. A matrimonial agency opened communication with him, and he was informed that a wealthy American woman was willing to pay $100,000 for the privilege of marrying a titled Englishman, and after considerable negotiation an agreement was prepared by the lawyers, in which it was stipulated that Sir William was to receive $20,000 in cash on the wedding day. The arrangement, however, fell through at the last moment because the lady in question demanded a duke, and would accept no one with an inferior title. As he had meanwhile rejected the other offers he was as badly off as before.

A little later the maiden daughters of the late Capt. Gulliver of the royal navy heard of his plight and the younger of them, ambitious to share his title, arranged for a marriage with him, but changed her mind at the last moment and induced her eldest sister Alice to convey the news to Sir William. Alice, however, came to an understanding herself with Sir William, and they were married shortly afterwards at Southmead, and went to live quietly at Bristol.

Lady Macgregor was not rich, but nevertheless comfortably off, and Sir William therefore spent the last few years of his life in what must have seemed to him as luxury when compared with the destitution and starvation that had landed him in the West Ham workhouse. He was about 58 years of age, though his silvered hair and beard made him look considerably older, and was the fourth of his line, the first baronet, his great-grandfather, having been Sir Patrick Macgregor, the physician of King George IV., and of his brother, the duke of York. The second baronet, his son, was an officer of the Ninety-second Highlanders, and the third baronet, father of Sir William, was a clergyman and one of the canons of Bristol Cathedral. Sir William was educated at Halleybury college, served for a time in the army, and lost what little money he had in wildcat schemes in the city. He was implicated in the Queen Victoria jubilee syndicate swindle in 1897. But the evidence produced in court brought to light the fact that the promoters of the nefarious scheme had used him as an innocent tool for the sake of his title, and, while they were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, he was acquitted. As long as his brother, Gen. Charles Macgregor, lived he made him a small allowance, but this ceased with his death. The baronetcy is inherited by a nephew, Cyril Macgregor, son of a younger brother, and who is now about 17 years of age.

The other Sir William Macgregor, governor of Newfoundland, is one of the most remarkable men of the British colonial service, both physically and intellectually, and, indeed, his Herculean strength has contributed in no small degree to impress the savages over whom he has been called upon to rule in the past with a sense of the power of the British empire. He is the only colonial governor to wear the Albert medal, which is the civilian counterpart of the Victoria cross, which he received for a wonderfully heroic rescue of the crew and passengers of the steamship Syria when it was wrecked at the foot of a precipice near Suva, the capital of the Fiji islands.

To Reduce the Caloric.

A good original story is to hand from H. M. S. Alacrity, now in port. Sammy, the young Chinese steward attending on the wardroom mess, heard one of the officers at dinner complaining of the unusually hot taste the mustard had.

Next day the mustard pot was missing and could not be found. Sammy was called, and, after being questioned, admitted having put it in the ice chest, as he had heard the officers complaining that it was too hot.—New York News.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

The Future School

It is announced that the elementary department of the University of Chicago will let the children choose studies which are most agreeable to them. Does Alfred know the alphabet?

He knows the letters up to K.
That was as far as he could get;
He did not like the rest, some way,
But still he loves to read or spell
All words with letters under L.

Yes, this is Paul's arithmetic;
He knows that 2 and 2 are 4,
But he declared it made him sick
To have to study any more.
He simply would not fret his mind
With fractions of the vulgar kind.

And Rosie's grammar? Bless her heart,
We think her conversation quaint.
She says that some think grammar smart
But as for her she knows it ain't.
And if on grammar she had spent
Her time, she'd wish she hadn't went.

No, Arabella cannot write—
The little dear, she pursed her lips
And almost fainted at the sight
Of ink upon her finger tips.
Her papa says the world has missed
Another lady novelist.

Where are they now? They're out somewhere.
At school? O, bless you; no, indeed.
My children say they do not care
To learn to write, or spell, or read.
The schoolroom does not tempt them, so
It is not worth their while to go.

W. D. N.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram" has caught public fancy at Powers', large audiences having been in attendance at each performance.

Manager Lawrence, who is responsible for the company presenting the Wyatt farce, stated last evening that a dramatization of the novel "The Man on the Box" probably will follow "Mrs. Temple's Telegram." The production of the new piece was to have taken place next fall in New York, when the company returns to the Madison Square garden, but in pursuance of the plan outlined by him and Mr. Powers—to test stock company productions here this summer—it will be brought forward here in two or three weeks.

It is interesting to know that "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" went the rounds of the prominent New York managers, and none of them could see anything of merit in it. It was in cruder form then, and was called "Who Is Brown"—the title under which it has been presented in "the provinces" in England. Mr. Lawrence read the MS., saw the possibilities that were contained in the rôle of the lying friend, secured the American and Canadian rights, protected the new name, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," reshaped the book, and found prosperity waiting for him at the Madison Square garden in New York.

The author, Mr. Wyatt, who is a man now well toward 60 years of age, is a former actor, having come to the United States from England many seasons ago, when the Hanlons first brought their "Voyage en Suisse" to this country. He afterwards became the possessor of a competency through his marriage with a woman of wealth, and since that time has amused himself writing plays. "Who Is Brown" enjoyed provincial success in England, but now the author finds himself in the peculiar predicament of being unable to bring what is virtually his own play into London.

No manager there would consider it because of the reputation it made as a rough farce in the provinces. And the title, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," is the property of Mr. Lawrence, as is also the revised MS. The result is that Mr. Lawrence probably will take the farce to London himself. It is understood that Mr. Frohman, who could see nothing in the play when it reached him on its rounds of the managers, now would like it for Mr. Collier's use, but its present owner is not likely to dispose of a property so valuable as this is proving.

Olive Vail has replaced Miss Youlin as the Prince of Hearts in "Land of Nod" at the Chicago opera house. She makes a handsome young noble and sings the two solos that fall to her lot with pleasing vocal finish and considerable effectiveness. The second act of the musical comedy, which was so weak on the opening night, has been remodeled, and now moves with a fair degree of briskness.

Much of the tedious dialogue has been eliminated, a scene dealing with life insurance customs at the present day has been introduced for Mr. Norris, Mr. Cawthorne, and Mr. Wilson; Miss De Souza's one solo has been shifted to a position earlier in the act, and therefore more favorable for its success; several of the stage manager's acrobatic stunts for the chorus have been done away with, and the act generally tightened and bettered. The audiences this week have been large, the cool weather conditions making theatergoing comfortable.

There is a healthy rumor stalking around the corridors of the Studebaker to the effect that "The Mayor of Tokio" will remain there until Aug. 26. The Carle light opera is now in ship shape and is doing a steadily increasing business that is satisfactory to everybody concerned.

"The College Widow," which was to have come to the theater on July 31, is said to have had a sudden change of booking, and, instead of opening here at that time, will come four weeks later, thus giving "The Mayor of Tokio" a run until Aug. 27, when it goes to St. Louis.

Katherine Florence will be leading woman for Nat Goodwin next season when he appears in "The Beauty and the Barge."

Rose Coghlan is to return to the "legitimate" next season, after a time all too long in vaudeville. She has secured the rights to "The Duke of Killicrankie," which John Drew has been using, and will star in the rôle of Mrs. Mulholland, the widow of the "glue king"—the part in which Fanny Brough scored such a pronounced hit in Mr. Drew's company. W. L. HUBBARD.

A Logical Preference.

The young minister, who was not entirely free from vanity, was speaking on his favorite subject.

"By the way," he remarked lightly, "which do you prefer, may I ask, my written sermons that I read from manuscript or my extemporaneous efforts?"

The grumpy parishioner knew the minister was fishing for a compliment, but yet he replied:

"O, your written ones, by all means."

"And why, may I ask again?" rejoined the minister.

"Because when you read it you know when you're through and quit."

And the young minister went away sorrowful, for he (the grumpy parishioner) had great possessions and it would not do to get smart with him.—Baltimore American.

Not Retroactive.

Young Ziegler inherits $30,000,000 with the solemn duty of finding the north pole; that is better for a young man than inheriting the north pole with the solemn duty of finding the $30,000,000.—Houston Chronicle.

FIVE GAUDY, IMPRESSIVE ADMIRALS WIPED OUT BY ROOSEVELT'S ORDERS.

President Puts an End to the Long Squabble in the Navy Department—Hereafter a Staff Officer at the Head of a Bureau Has No Right to Give Himself an Ornamental Title.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—[Special.]—Washington society, which has now scattered—Europe, Newport, Bar Harbor, the Berkshires, etc.—may take no notice of it during the summer and early autumn, but when our aristocracy reassemble here next November they will come in half mourning unless I be greatly mistaken. The new naval regulations just issued by the bureau of navigation, and carrying the final approval of the secretary and President Roosevelt, obliterates at least five gaudy and impressive "admirals" from the visiting cards on our ball stands and the dinner lists of our society reports.

Under the new regulations no staff officer serving as head of a bureau shall hereafter parade that ornamental title. These officers shall hereafter be known as paymaster general, surgeon general, chief constructor, etc., or if these appellatives be too unwieldy for purposes of conversation in private life they can circulate as plain "Mr."

The new arrangement will grieve our hostesses to the heart. Next morning's dinner or ball notice in the newspapers will look forlorn without their quondam abundance of admirals. I quite expect to see "a dash of heliotrope" in high society's raiment next winter by way of testimony to the general bereavement. It would not surprise me, indeed, to find that the more ambitious among our local élite have concluded to drop a good many of the former "admirals" and replace them with "counts," "barons," and the like, whose prefixes look might pretty in print and whose numbers are subject to no vulgar restrictions whatsoever.

End of a Hard Fight.

But this has been a long, hard fight between the line and the staff. The new order makes an explanation:

Up to the year 1900 there was little or no trouble about titles of line and staff officers, but during the last four or five years much friction has been created by officers using titles which do not pertain to them or to their duties in the navy. The amended regulations regarding titles are based upon statute law, as interpreted by attorneys general.

The truth is that the now famous personnel law of the navy, enacted some years ago, stated the case plainly. It provided that staff officers assigned to duty at the heads of bureaus, such as the medical, pay, construction, and so on, should have the "rank" and emoluments of admiral during their incumbency, but explicitly provided that nothing in the statute should be construed as changing the "titles" of any of the officers concerned.

At first all went smoothly enough. The definitions were perfectly well understood and the titles were distributed according to law and common sense. When you were introduced to Admiral Jones you knew that you had met a line officer who commanded ships, squadrons, fleets, and men; who manipulated navies and conducted battles.

Then Confusion Set In.

The title had a specific meaning and significance which the most untutored civilian could catch without an effort. Little by little, however, confusion set in. The number of admirals available for society purposes increased with great rapidity. And so on it came to pass that when you were presented to Admiral Thingumbob at the club or my lady's gorgeous drawing room you could not be sure whether he was a commander or an architect of warships—whether he gave the order to join battle from the bridge or sat in the department filling prescriptions for the fleet surgeon.

Then the old salts of the line got together and organized their protest, and so, for at least five years, the controversy has raged without ceasing. Formal complaints would be lodged with the secretary, and he, if busy with other matters—as is usually the case—would pass it on to the assistant secretary who would forget it.

Once the question fell into the hands of a judge advocate general, who, having social inclinations himself, and perhaps other reasons for approving a great abundance of "admirals," decided that it was all right—the more the merrier—or something to that effect. At last, just as Secretary Moody was relinquishing the naval portfolio to take charge of the department of justice, he issued an order setting things straight.

That was about a year ago. Nothing practical came of it, however, for, as the department officials volubly explained, the secretary had not effected the formal "promulgation" of his order, and that omission, according to the most sacred and venerable traditions of the service, robbed it of all authority.

Amazing Crop of Admirals.

Paul Morton succeeded Mr. Moody and entered upon the now roaring squabble; but he had too many other matters, some of them much more important, claiming his attention just at first, and so last season passed without definite action by him. Admirals clustered about our dinner tables in astonishing profusion. Admirals glittered in the society notes. Nobody knew or cared whether they were the real thing or not. Civilians had lost alike the ability and the desire for intelligent differentiation.

Everything went. The cry was vive la bagatelle! Your admiral might be a man of battle or a gifted ship builder, or a blessing in the sick room, or anything else you chose to call for. Admirals came to be like foreign noblemen—mysterious, alluring, beautiful—what more could society demand in reason? And, all the while intrigue sped on its furtive way, and jealousy and heartburning kept equal step.

But now, at last, an outgoing secretary has closed the incident—closed it finally and effectually—and the official edict to that end has gone forth. After this you will know an admiral when you hear one, and, although the soulful chronicler of high life may still cling to the ecstatic prefix, the visiting cards and the announcements at White house functions will speak the truth of history.

It is only fair to say this miscellaneous manufacture of admirals was not inaugurated by the staff officers at present presiding over bureaus in the department. Neither, so far as I know, can it be confidently alleged that any of them has approved or endeavored to perpetuate the humbug. The incumbents of today, most of whom I know as exceedingly accomplished officers and gentlemen, succeeded to the controversy, and, no doubt, with great reluctance.

Increasing Craze for Titles.

This, however, is one of the many phases of Washington social life which alternately amuse and mystify the philosophic looker-on. It is a section of the pageant, nothing more or less. The steadily increasing craze for titles—not so much on the part of those who may acquire them as in the ambitions of those who preside over their manufacture and distribution—explains the frenzy to perfection.

Mrs. Bullion, fresh from the bargain counter, or the mining camp, or the soap factory, has the natural and becoming wish to impress the "home folks"—especially those who may once have been haughty—with the splendor of her new surroundings. How is she to manage this by procuring newspaper accounts of her entertainments to plain Mr. and Mrs. Anybody? How, indeed. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn perceived this point before he had been in Washington six weeks, and when Charley Magoon came on here from Nebraska to be a law clerk in the department his guide, philosopher, and friend made a "judge" of him the moment he struck the town. Magoon has been promoted on his merits and is now governor of the canal strip in Panama, but that "judge" didn't hinder him at all—quite the contrary.

Forcing Spiders to Spin.

[From the London Globe.]

Certain green ants in Queensland, which also make their nests of leaves and flowers spun together, are said to keep spiders to spin for them. Whether these latter do it spontaneously, or require to be held as the larvæ of the other species, does not seem to have been determined. In the devices of these ants there is surely one of nature's hints to human inventors. Since the days of the spider artist in the University of Lagado, spider silk has been a dream. The difficulty of its realization has been chiefly the pugnacious nature of the spider, which prevents them being kept together. But a machine has been invented which seems to overcome the difficulty. It is described as a sort of frame containing twenty-four miniature guillotines, the blunt knives of which descend on the waists of the spiders and hold them fast. A number of the threads are secured together on a book and slowly drawn out.

Going and Coming.

"Why is his face wrinkled?"

"From care."

"And why is his coat wrinkled?"

"From carelessness."—Cleveland Leader.

HER DILEMMA.

Maud—"Were you not embarrassed when young Dr. Jones asked for your hand?"
Ethel—"Dear me, yes. I hardly knew whether he wanted to take me or my pulse."—From Judy.

ADMIRALS EVELT'S ORDERS.

...e Navy Department—Hereaf... ...au Has No Right to ...al Title.

...MAN.

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WILL FIGHT 'BOOK TRUST'

EDUCATORS GO TO CONVENTION TO DOWN POLITICAL MACHINE.

Declare That the National Educational Association Is Controlled by the American Company—10,000 Western Representatives Are Expected to Lead in Movement—In Session at the Asbury Park Meeting—Many Chicagoans on List of Speakers.

That the National Educational association is controlled by a compact political machine, and that one of the main wheels in the machine is an agent of the American Book company—the so-called "book trust"—is a charge made by western and Chicago educators on the eve of the annual convention of the association.

When the 30,000 educators from all corners of the country assemble for the forty-fourth annual convention at Asbury Park it is promised they will have before them the prospect of being involved in one of the bitterest political fights ever engaged in by educators.

Westerners to Head Fight.

The fight to down the machine was begun at the Milwaukee convention in 1896. At Boston two years ago Margaret Haley led a bitter fight against machine rule, and at the coming meeting the struggle to overthrow the ring is expected to come to a climax. The west will send 10,000 educators to the meeting, who are expected to assume leadership in the campaign. The charges made by the westerners are as follows:

"That the west is not given fair representation in the inner councils of the association.

"That it is time for the old bosses to give way to new blood.

"That no educational association should be controlled by the agent of a book company."

A hint of the coming fight and insight into the organization of the machine is contained in the current number of the Journal of Education, of which A. E. Winship of Boston is editor. Dr. Winship, while defending the machine, declares it may become a menace.

Insight Into Organization.

Following are excerpts from the article:

The most important feature and factor of the N. E. A. is the machine which is composed of three groups: First, a large and convenient body of about thirty men who are consulted on occasion, and are listened to always, but who have neither time nor taste for regular service. Second, an official machine of eight, standing ready to be put forward to bear responsibility for any action. Third, the real machine, not included in either of these, three men who really steer both the convenient and the official machines. The vital three always has its hands on both the lever and the brake. Nothing goes against their wish.

The permanency of the present safe and sane machine will depend upon keeping its hands off the selection of a president and treasurer unless a really objectionable person is liable to get one or the other. It should exercise a veto power on the place of meeting, and should not hesitate to advise vigorously when necessary.

Albert G. Lane, president of the board of trustees of the N. E. A., denied the existence of an inner ring and declared if one exists he has no knowledge of it.

Chicago Teachers Leave Today.

The first contingent of Chicago's delegation will leave today. In this party will be District Superintendents Lane, Lowry, and Miss Sullivan. Supt. Cooley will leave over the Pennsylvania for the park. Over 300 members of the Chicago Teachers' federation will go to the convention, under the leadership of Catharine Goggin and Mrs. Treadwell, the new president.

Chicagoans have fared well on the program. District Superintendent Lane will respond to the address of welcome, and Thomas H. MacQuaery, Frederick J. V. Skiff, O. S. Westcott, Frank G. Bruner, D. P. MacMillan, A. H. Cole, E. B. De Groot, Miss Florence Holbrook, and Miss Mary McGowan are on the program.

President Roosevelt will address the association Friday afternoon.

INCUBATORS SAVE BABY'S LIFE.

Child, Weighing Less than Two Pounds, Is Hurried to Amusement Park in an Automobile.

The smallest baby in the infant incubators at White City, which had been brought there the day before at the utmost speed of an automobile to save its life, was pronounced in thriving condition yesterday by Dr. Couney, the physician in charge.

The child weighs less than two pounds and its tiny fist could almost be covered by a dime.

Some excitement was created by the spectacular entrance of the baby. A large automobile dashed up to the amusement garden, conveying the sick child, its nurse, and a physician. The strictest secrecy has been maintained as to the identity of the child, but its parents are said to be prominent and the child an heiress to considerable property.

Dr. Couney said the new arrival was the smallest specimen of humanity he had seen in twenty years' experience.

Harvard Professor to Lecture.

Prof. William James of Harvard will deliver the first of a series of lectures on philosophy at the University of Chicago this afternoon. The subject of his lecture today will be, "The Characteristics of an Individual Philosophy." The talk will be given in Kent theater at 4 o'clock.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

The marriage of Miss Helen Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bartlett, 4754 Kenwood avenue, to Dr. Walter Bartlett Noe, took place yesterday afternoon. It was a small wedding, with only the immediate family present, owing to recent bereavement. Dr. John R. Crosser performed the ceremony at 3 o'clock, neither bride or groom being attended, save for the little ribbon bearers, Master Bartlett and Aubrey Bates of Madison, Wis., nephews of the bride.

The wedding gown was of pearl crêpe, trimmed with chiffon and pearls and a shower bouquet of bride roses was carried. Throughout the house pink and white peonies predominated in the decorations. Dr. and Mrs. Noe left last evening for a wedding trip to Mackinac Island, and, after Aug. 1, will reside in Madison, Wis., where the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noe, also reside.

The wedding of Miss Florence Field, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, to Mr. Thomas Poultney Lindsey of Boston will take place tomorrow at York Harbor, Me., where Mr. and Mrs. Page have their summer residence. The wedding will be celebrated in St. George's church in the morning and will be followed by a breakfast at the house. Miss Field, who is a niece of Mr. Marshall Field and of Mrs. Henry Dibblee of Chicago, will have but one attendant, her sister, Mrs. Preston Gibson of Chicago, who went east several weeks ago to attend the wedding. A number of Washington guests are now forming a house party at the Page home, and Mr. Marshall Field and Mrs. Henry Dibblee have gone to be present at the marriage. Miss Field made her début several years ago in Washington, where she has lived for some time. She is well known in Chicago, however, as her earlier years were spent here before the death of her father, Mr. Henry Field. Mr. Lindsey is a graduate of Harvard, and has been a resident of Boston for years, where his father, the Rev. John S. Lindsey, is rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The young couple will spend the first days of their honeymoon at a camp in Maine, and later will go to Canada for a stay of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Moore came in from Lake Geneva to be present at the Lake Forest horse show today and tomorrow, and have taken a suite of rooms at the Moraine, at Highland Park. They have with them several friends, among them Miss Helen Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo of New York, who is the fiancée of Mr. and Mrs. Moore's son, Mr. Nathaniel Moore. Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Valentine also came in from their country home at Oconomowoc and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon Booth.

Mrs. James L. High, 2021 Prairie avenue, and her daughter, Mrs. William S. Ennis of Decatur, have taken a house at York Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Mrs. William R. Briggs is in Berkeley, Cal., visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Currier, who have decided to remain west another year. Mr. Briggs will join Mrs. Briggs in Portland later, and they will then go east to spend August in the Vermont mountains.

The Misses Althea and Juliet Brooks, 4643 Lake avenue, have returned from Ogontz school, where they have been all winter. They will be among the first débutantes next fall. Miss Olive Brooks will sail for Europe Saturday of next week, to be gone several months.

Mrs. John H. Wood, accompanied by her sister, Miss E. D. Wood, left for New York, whence they sail tomorrow for a ten weeks' trip abroad.

Mrs. W. F. Turney and Miss Florence M. Turney, 5102 Hibbard avenue, Hyde Park, will be at the Willard, Asbury Park, until September.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Bryne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Bryne, to Mr. Benjamin C. Da Sheill, will take place tomorrow in Trinity church, Milwaukee.

PASTOR ACQUITTED OF ASSAULT

Much Feeling Is Shown in Courtroom When the Rev. John P. Straton Is Discharged.

The Rev. John P. Straton, accompanied by deacons and church members, answered to the charge of assaulting and beating Miss Anna Johnson, a servant, in Justice Q. J. Chott's court yesterday afternoon. Much feeling was shown by the attorneys and the friends on both sides, and several times the magistrate was compelled to stop proceedings in order to stop disturbances in the court.

When, after the hearing had continued for more than two hours, in which several witnesses declared that the woman had been severely beaten, the Rev. Mr. Straton was discharged, his friends crowded about him and congratulated him.

Mrs. Nellie Smith, whose husband is employed at the West End Woman's club, told of Miss Johnson's being taken to the rear of the clubhouse about a week ago, when the assault is said to have taken place, in an express wagon.

Miss Johnson's attorney asked for permission to nol-pros the case, that he might take it to another court. The plea was not granted. The lawyer declared he would then take the matter before the grand jury.

Justice Chott reprimanded the lawyers and spectators when, after the close of the hearing, they continued to dispute in the courtroom.

"I have heard such talk from other principals in similar cases, but from people of your standing, never," he said.

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All good Americans stay there before they die.

YALE CREW WINS IN A GREAT RACE.

Annual Contest with Harvard Is Most Grueling in History of Event.

ELI EIGHT HARD PUSHED.

Cambridge Oarsmen Carry Off Honors in the Freshmen and Four Oared Features.

New London, Conn., June 29.—[Special.]—Clinging to Yale's shell from start to finish and scaring the rooters of Old Eli into hysterics the last furlong of the contest, Harvard lost by only half a length in the annual boat race with Yale this afternoon.

Scarcely once during the race did clear water separate the shells, and Harvard's final spurt crowded Yale's veteran eight, winners of five varsity races in succession from Harvard, to its limit of speed and endurance.

Such a gruelling brush never has been seen on the Thames in the history of Yale-Harvard rowing. Yale got a beautiful start and within a hundred yards had shot its shell half a length ahead. It needed every inch of it, for Harvard called for its first spurt between the half and the mile. The crimson oars picked up the stroke to a thirty-seven clip and held it there for half a mile, one of the rarest of sights on the Thames.

On Even Terms at the Mile.

When the eights shot past the one mile flag they were practically on even terms. Yale's time was the almost record breaking gait of 9:22, and that of Harvard was only a second slower. In the next half mile the Yale sweeps began to creep ahead, and as they cleared the mile Yale had increased its lead to two-thirds of a length. Here the conclusions which had been reached by many before the race was begun, that Yale would have an easy victory, asserted itself, and the crowd settled back and assured itself it was Yale's race. The lead of the blue, it was thought, would stretch itself out little by little to the last half mile. It looked as if these predictions were to be fulfilled, for Yale's lead did increase, although it was only by the stiffest of rowing that the blue prowed shell drew away. At the mile and a half Yale's lead had gone up to three seconds and only fifteen feet prevented clear water from showing between the craft.

Harvard Drops Back.

At the two mile mark Harvard's stock touched the lowest market point during the day. It was six seconds, almost two lengths, behind, and many of its stanchest friends thought the Harvard bolt had been shot. None of its vim had been spent, and between the two mile and the two and one-half mile flag the first of the grand spurts began. At the two mile mark Harvard had fought away one of the six seconds, but Yale responded for a demand for more power by taking that greedy second away, and up the river to the three mile mark were the eights.

Passing this stake Yale had run up its lead once more to six seconds, and the shells appeared to be ready to separate and let clear water between them again. Into the long lane of yachts and excursion seamers, government vessels, sailing craft, and spectator lined banks went the creeping shells, the officials' launches and the two observation trains in close pursuit. Where chaos was expected in the Harvard shell order reigned, and on and on and then the stroke went back in power and speed and the shell closed in on Yale in a deadly chase.

Last Half Mile Struggle.

As the two crews steered close to the west bank to pass the three and a half mile flag Harvard had made up two of those precious six seconds, but Yale had only four to spare for the last half mile, and Harvard was speeding the faster. Cannon from the yachts, ceremonial whistles from all the craft and the engines of the observation trains, raucous Yale and Harvard battle cries jumbled themselves together in a deafening din as Harvard set out for the grandest half mile ever rowed by a crimson crew, splendid no less because it could not quite land victory.

Wearied by pushing the stroke two or three notches higher than Yale almost throughout the race, Harvard's brawny oarsmen got had enough left to fight tenaciously for the last furlong. Up alongside and toward even terms glided the prow, but the distance was too short, and Yale, its veterans swinging to the fiercest race in their history, dashed past the judges' boat a winner by a little more than half a length.

Finish in Good Condition.

The magnificent physique of every one of the sixteen oarsmen showed itself in the fact that, in spite of the whirlwind rowing, not one dropped after the race, although every oarsman was pumped out and staggered as he stepped from his shell to the boathouse after paddling to his quarters.

The result of this race and of the minor events of the day justifies the choice by Harward last fall of Jim Wray of the Detroit Boat club as rowing coach. Today he took his position as one of the successful crew handlers of the country, for Yale's eight, which won from Harvard today, has by all its season's work established itself as one of the fastest which ever wore the blue, and its victory lends additional glory to the record of Coach John Kennedy, whose crews have won for Yale since 1899.

One possible reason why Yale was unable to increase its lead during the fierce duel was the probable weakening of the eight by taking Cox Corbin Day out the week and the substitution of Andy Ortmayer, a Chicago boy, who, though plucky, had not the power which Daly possessed. George St. John Sheffield, the Yale rowing adviser, tonight said he believed Daly's absence cost Yale ten seconds.

Harvard Wins Other Two Races.

Notwithstanding its defeat in the main event, Harvard went back to Cambridge tonight with the grandest record its crews have made since 1899, when they swept the river clean. Its freshman eight led Yale's first class 1908 aggregation by a length after a game fight from start to finish. Yale's freshmen got a poor start, costing them nearly a length.

"Had the Yale freshmen got as clean a start as the Yale varsity did," said Coach Kennedy tonight, "I believe they stood a first rate chance of winning. It was luckily, too, for our varsity that they got a good start or the freshmen's fate would have been theirs."

Yale's four, weakened by the absence of Ortmayer, who was taken to the eight last week, floundered badly in the two mile four oared battle. Harvard's lead at the finish was more than two lengths and after the first splash Harvard was never headed. Yale did not look dangerous at any time in this race.

"If we had had Ortmayer in the four oared crew I believe we would have won the race," said Coach Stuyvesant Fish Jr. of the Yale crew tonight.

As Harvard won the two "scrub" races yesterday its crews landed four out of the five events on the Thames, but its coaches feel that even these are poor consolation prizes for the loss of the varsity eight struggle.

Time Is Not Fast.

The water conditions were fair in all of the races, but not fast, and the nearest any record was approached was by the Harvard freshmen, who came within eight seconds of the figures made six years ago.

The varsity eight race, rowed upstream, against the current, was not within two minutes of the record, and the four oared mark of today was half a minute from record statistics.

The Harvard oarsmen broke training with their annual banquet at their quarters, and reelected for captain Oliver Pilley of Boston. He has stroked the crew for two seasons. The Yale oarsmen returned to New Haven to celebrate.

No changes were made in the makeup of the crews as announced yesterday. Three Chicago boys rowed in Yale boats—H. N. Scott and A. C. Ortmayer in the varsity eight and W. McCormick Blair in the varsity four.

HARVARD - YALE RACE RESULTS.

VARSITY EIGHT OARED RACE.
Four miles up stream.
Won by Yale by ½ length. Time, 20:33.

VARSITY FOUR OARED RACE.
Two miles down stream.
Won by Harvard by 2 lengths. Time, 11:23.

FRESHMAN EIGHT OARED RACE.
Two miles down stream.
Won by Harvard by 1 length. Time, 9:50.

MISS SUTTON IS VICTOR.

AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYER WINS EASILY AT WIMBLEDON.

Defeats Miss Longhurst, the Irish Champion, in the Women's Contest in Great Britain, Her Play Attracting Much Attention — Confident Stroke and Clever Driving Gain Her the Match, 6-3, 6-1 — Ward and Wright Beat Rivals in Doubles.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, June 29.—Play in the championship tennis tournament at Wimbledon today was marred by rain, which made it necessary to stop the games several times. Miss May Sutton, the American player, as usual was the center of attraction, and despite the wet condition of the courts, which it was supposed would place the Californian at a disadvantage, Miss Sutton defeated Miss Winifred Longhurst, the Irish champion, in clever fashion.

The gloomy weather had no apparent effect on the American player, who used a confident stroke at all times and won the match, 6—3, 6—1. The fact that Miss Longhurst is one of the most experienced players in England made her easy defeat considerable of a surprise. The wily driving and consistent placing of Miss Sutton caused Miss Longhurst to go to pieces early in the match. Miss Sutton now is among the eight players left in the competition. Tomorrow she will meet Miss Ethel Thompson, the runner up for the championship in 1903.

Ward and Wright, the American team, had a walkover in the doubles event, beating Pearce and Powell.

REACH FINALS AT WOODLAWN.

South Side Tennis Tournament to Close Today—State Event Begins Tomorrow.

The matches in both singles and doubles of the south side championship tournament at the Woodlawn club courts were played to the finals and the deciding games take place this afternoon. Collins and Waldner and Hunt and Morley being the competitors in the doubles, while Forstall and Hunt will fight it out in the singles.

The semi-final match between Hunt and Morley and Snow and Ashcraft yesterday was the best of the tournament. The former college players proved the better distance men, capturing the final set, 6—4.

Hunt then turned his hand to the singles and trimmed Cresson in good shape. The surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of Hunt's teammate, Morley, by Forstall of the Aztec club in the semi-final match. Results:

Doubles—Semi-final round—Hunt and Morley defeated Snow and Ashcraft, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Singles—Semi-finals—Hunt defeated Cresson, 6—2, 6—1; Forstall defeated Morley, 6—1, 7—5.

Consolation singles—First round—Rues defaulted to Bacon; French defeated Reid, 6—0, 6—0; Winston defaulted to Le Valley; Gosline defaulted to Frost; Bennett defeated Henderson, 6—2, 6—1.

Second round—H. Wickes defeated Russ, 6—1, 7—5; Beard defeated to Poppen.

The finals for the state tournament, which opens on the Aztec courts tomorrow, close with J. E. Ricker, 425 East Superior street, today. Entries for the finals include practically all of the sectional champions in the middle west, among them W. C. Bruton, Minneapolis; Collins and Waldner, Chicago; H. Hunt, northwestern champion; C.C. Cresson and Semple, Illinois state champions; H. L. Halmhold, Wisconsin champion; James and Yott, University of Illinois; Rehm and Loesch, University of Wisconsin; and Stern and Sunderland, interscholastic champions.

The women's event will be no less representative, including Miss Elizabeth Moore, state champion, and Miss Homans and Neely, the national champions in doubles.

Miss Neely in Semi-Finals.

Orange, N. J., June 29.—Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago won her place in the semi-finals today. Her play was spectacular and attracted much attention. She defeated Mrs. Lewis, 6—0, 6—4.

CLEVELAND GETS EVEN BREAK.

Defeats Detroit in First Game of Double Header, but Loses Second—Scores 8 to 3 and 3 to 2.

Cleveland, O., June 29.—Cleveland and Detroit played off two postponed games this afternoon, Cleveland winning the first by bunching hits on Killian. In the second it was a pitchers' battle, in which Moore held Detroit down to two hits until the ninth inning, when Detroit made four singles, three of which were fumbled by Ray, scoring three runs. Cleveland made a brief rally in the ninth, but the side was retired with two men on the bases. Scores:

Cleveland.	R	H	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	H	P	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	1	1	2	0	O'Leary, ss	1	2	0	1	0
Bay, cf	0	2	4	1	0	Cooley, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0	McIntyre, lf	1	1	6	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	2	7	0	Crawford, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Coughlin, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Turner, ss	1	2	2	3	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	1	5	1	0
Stovall, 1b	2	2	11	1	0	Hickman, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Bemis, c	0	0	7	0	1	Schaefer, c	0	0	2	0	1
Moore, p	0	0	0	2	0	Donovan, p	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	4	10	27	18	1	Totals	3	11	27	15	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Two base hits—Flick, Bradley. Sacrifice hit—Schaefer. Stolen base—Doran. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 2. Hit with ball—By Donovan, 2; by Moore, 1. Struck out—By Moore, 6; by Donovan, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—8,548.

Boston, 4; Washington, 3.

Boston, Mass., June 29.—Tannehill's steadiness and timely hitting won the game for Boston today. Washington's runs were all scored on good consecutive hitting. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	Wash'ton.	R	H	P	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Nill, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Parent, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Jones, cf	0	0	4	1	0
Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Stahl, 1b	0	0	6	0	1
C. Smith, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Knoll, c	0	1	3	0	0
Grims'w, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Huelsman, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Mullen, 2b	2	2	2	1	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	1	0	0	Casidy, ss	0	0	4	2	0
Criger, c	0	0	1	7	1	Kittredge, c	0	0	7	2	0
Tannehill, p	1	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	4	6	27	13	1	Totals	3	5	24	12	2

Boston	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Nill, Jones, Criger. Stolen base—Mullen, Criger, Hughes, Cassidy. Three base hits—Burkett, Grimshaw. Stolen base—Parent. Double play—Jones-Kittredge. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 5. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Hughes, 3. Time—1:42. Umpire—McCarty and Kelley. Attendance—2,463.

New York, 13; Philadelphia, 4.

New York, June 29.—Fielding in faultless manner and hitting the opposing pitcher at will gave New York a victory over Philadelphia today. Bender, besides being hit hard, was wild. Score:

New York.	R	H	P	A	E	Phila.	R	H	P	A	E
D'gherty, lf	1	2	4	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Lord, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Conroy, 2b	2	1	0	1	0	Davis, 1b	1	1	10	2	0
Will'me, 2b	2	2	1	4	0	Cross, 3b	0	1	1	4	1
Chase, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	2	2	0	8	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	0	6	0
Fultz, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Knight, ss	0	0	4	4	1
Kleinow, c	1	0	6	1	0	Schreck, c	0	0	6	0	0
Orth, p	0	1	1	2	0	Barton, c	0	0	4	2	0
						Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	11	27	15	0	Totals	4	6	24	15	5

New York	5	0	0	1	2	0	4	—13
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0—4

Two base hits—Elberfeld, Lord. Three base hit—Conroy. Lord. Home run—Keeler. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Fultz, Kleinow, Lord. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 3; off Bender, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Bender, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Bender, 2. Passed balls—Barton, 2. Wild pitch—Bender. Time—2:00. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Connor. Attendance—5,000.

Two Games on the Side.

Minus from the "Little Johnny Jones" and "Buster Brown" theatrical companies will play at American league park today at 2:30. The "Buster" won a former game in eleven innings. A nine from the county clerk's office, captained by James Rea, will play a nine from the other offices in the county building, captained by County Commissioner W. Umbach, at the Metropolitan grounds, Sixty-third street and Ashland avenue, tomorrow afternoon.

WHITE SOX LOSE TO THE BROWNS.

Numerous Errors by Comiskey's Men Give Game to St. Louis—Score 4 to 2.

ALTROCK IS TAKEN OUT.

Smith Relieves Nick After Third Inning, but Change Fails to Bring Luck.

Manager Jones neglected to dose the White Stockings overnight with some antidote for that seasickness produced by looking down from great heights; consequently his men were in a dizzy mood all through the early innings of their third scrap with St. Louis yesterday, and made errors so generously that they handed the browns the game. After they saw they had been knocked out of first place by Cleveland's victory in the first game with Detroit, Comiskey's men felt better and settled down. A strong rally in the ninth promised victory for a time, but it did not reach. The final count was 4 to 2, and because Cleveland lost its second game the Sox were left on even terms for first place.

Although Pelty was extremely hard nuts to crack and Altrock was batted freely before his retirement, the Sox could have won the game if they had played at their usual gait in fielding. But they had a bunch of bungles stored up and got rid of five ripe and juicy ones before the day was over. Manager Jones, hoping to change the luck rather than because Altrock was getting hit, switched pitchers in the third round, and Frank Smith's eel ball checked the browns up after a glorious muff by Holmes had handed the browns their fourth run in the fourth round.

Get Only Six Hits Off Pelty.

The Sox could get only six hits off Pelty, but they were able to make it extremely interesting for that person, especially in the last inning, when it looked as if they were going to pull off something more on the tailenders after having won out the two previous games in tenth inning stunts. They filled up the bases with no one out and three runs needed to tie, then walloped the ball so hard that it was only by brilliant fielding that they were kept from making more than one run. At the last, with two out and two men on bases waiting to tie up the game on a little single, Green was sent to bat for Smith amid a uproar from the loyal fans. But Green could deliver only a roller to Rockenfield, which closed the incident.

The first inning looked quite peaches à la mode, for Altrock disposed of three visitors in a row easily, and the Sox broke into the lead. Holmes' walk and steal and Donohue's single scored one run.

Get After Altrock.

But the second was different. Altrock started by passing Koehler, then caught him napping off first base, which helped a bit later. Wallace skied out, then Gleason pulled a double past Tannehill along the foul line. Sugden poked a hit to center, which Jones made a long dive for and barely reached, but could not hold, letting in the first run. Weaver walloped a double to right, but Sugden was stopped at third and died there on Pelty's out.

The third was the woozy round. Rockenfield started it with a stinger far out to center for two bushions, but fell a quick victim to the wiles of Davis, who called for a quick throw from McFarland and caught the runner asleep on the first ball pitched. Then Davis fumbled a soft one from Stone, Frisk popped out, and Koehler sped a single to right. Wallace followed with a single to left, but Holmes got it up cleanly and hurled it home in plenty of time to have cut off Stone and retired the side. McFarland, out of sympathy for his side partner in the backstop business, dropped the ball after touching the runner, and that cost the game. Right here Manager Jones called for Smith, hoping to change the luck, but it didn't. Tannehill messed a grounder from Gleason which let Koehler home, but Sugden's fly finally settled in Jones' hands, ending the rout.

Browns Score in Fourth.

In the fourth Weaver singled, Pelty fanned, and Holmes tried to butt in on a fly which belonged to Jones, and muffed it squarely. That cost another run, for Stone followed with a drive to center, which let Weaver scamper home. The side was finally retired, and St. Louis made no more runs.

The Sox had a chance to score in the sixth, when Jones led off with a hit past Wallace. Holmes and Davis were retired, sending Jones to third, and Pelty soaked Donohue in the ribs. Jiggs tried to negotiate a double steal with the runners, which resulted in retiring the latter at the plate.

In the eighth, with one out, Jones cracked a double to right center, and again Holmes and Davis could not deliver a hit to score him. The ninth looked extremely promising, when Donohue and Isbell led off with clean singles and Pelty hit McFarland, filling the sacks before a man was dead. But Donohue's line drive went straight into Stone's hands so fast that Donohue scored in a walk. Pelty robbed Tannehill of a seemingly safe hit by a great stop, and Green, batting for the eel artist, was snuffed out by Rockenfield. Score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Rockenfield, 2b	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	3	1
Stone, lf	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Frisk, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Koehler, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Gleason, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugden, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
Weaver, c	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Pelty, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	4	10	13	2	0	1	27	11	1

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holmes, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Donohue, 1b	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	15	0	0
Isbell, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McFarland, c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	1
Dundon, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Tannehill, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Altrock, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Green*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	7	1	0	1	27	17	2

*Batted for Smith in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two base hits—Gleason, Weaver. Rockenfield, Jones. Struck out—By Smith, 2; Pelty, 4; Wallace, Frisk [2]; by Pelty, McFarland. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Smith, 1; off Pelty, 1. Hits off Altrock, 6 in 2-3 innings. Double play—McFarland-Tannehill. Left on bases—Chicago 7; St. Louis, 8. Hit by pitcher—Dundon, Donohue, McFarland. Time—1:55. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—4,635.

Notes of the White Sox Game.

Altrock would have delivered a victory if the men behind him had not been so dizzy.

The Sox and Browns journeyed to St. Louis last night to continue their argument for two days more.

Wallace and Tannehill made the brilliant plays of the day, each gathering in a hit which the pitcher had missed, taking the ball with one hand on the run and retiring the batter at first.

Tannehill hit in all kinds of hard luck again. Three times when a hit would count he soaked the ball on the nose only to drive it straight at some one. Wallace's brilliant play was all that robbed him of one hit, at that.

President Comiskey philosophically remarked after it was all over: "We might have made five errors so that they would lose five games, but by making them all at once I figure we are four games to the good on the deal."

Isbell just escaped with his life in that ninth inning rally. While he was off second base Wallace sneaked over and took a quick throw from Pelty, catching Izzy napping, but dropped the ball. Sullivan, who was coaching, couldn't make Isbell hear because of the frantic uproar from the rooters.

Koehler tried to rattle Donohue out of catching his foul by in the seventh, first by throwing his bat, and then by running close to him, but Sheridan was watching these tactics and doubtless would have called him out anyway if Jiggs had not held the ball. Koehler got a merry round of hisses for the cheap play.

Jimmy Callahan had a conference with Manager Jones in the morning and later called up President Comiskey by phone, promising all kinds of reformation. The result was the recalcitrant player will be allowed to spend a week or ten days in the country, then if he reports in condition to play his suspension will be raised again and he will be given another chance either to help win a pennant for Comiskey or to desert him in a pinch again.

Wiley Wins Wrestling Match.

Rochester, N. Y., June 29.—Max Wiley of this city tonight won over William Demitral (the Terrible Greek) of Chicago in five and one-half minutes of actual wrestling time. Demitral was to have thrown Wiley three times in an hour.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
CHICAGO	33	21	.625
Cleveland	35	21	.625
Philadelphia	33	23	.589
Detroit	29	29	.500
Boston	24	28	.462
New York	23	30	.434
Washington	22	35	.386
St. Louis	22	36	.379

AMER. ASSOCIATION.	W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	41	25	.621
Columbus	42	25	.627
Milwaukee	38	29	.567
Indianapolis	31	31	.508
St. Paul	34	33	.507
Louisville	28	30	.415
Kansas City	31	41	.388
Toledo	22	42	.344

CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Wheeling	37	22	.627
South Bend	37	23	.617
Evansville	27	26	.587
Grand Rapids	31	28	.554
Dayton	28	28	.500
Fort Wayne	28	34	.451
Springfield	20	38	.344
Terre Haute	18	40	.310

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	47	19	.712
Philadelphia	38	34	.618
Pittsburg	30	28	.600
CHICAGO	27	29	.549
Cincinnati	34	39	.540
St. Louis	25	39	.391
Boston	19	44	.302
Brooklyn	17	48	.262

THREE EYE LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Dubuque	29	21	.580
Bloomington	28	22	.560
Springfield	26	23	.531
Rock Island	25	23	.521
Davenport	27	24	.529
Decatur	23	27	.460
Peoria	20	29	.408
Cedar Rapids	19	30	.388

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Des Moines	34	18	.654
Sioux City	31	22	.585
Denver	28	25	.528
Omaha	28	25	.528
Col. Springs	16	36	.333
St. Joseph	17	39	.321

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.
New York, 13; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 3 [first game].
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 2 [second game].

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2 [first game].
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1 [second game].

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, 9; Kansas City, 7.
Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 4 [first game].
Minneapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 2 [second game].
Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 1.
Louisville, 3; Toledo, 1 [thirteen innings].

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha, 9; Colorado Springs, 1.
Denver, 2; St. Joseph, 0.
Des Moines, 12; Sioux City, 3.

THREE EYES LEAGUE.

Cedar Rapids, 10; Peoria, 6.
Davenport, 4; Bloomington, 3 [ten innings].
Decatur, 3; Rock Island, 2 [thirteen innings].

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

South Bend, 11; Evansville, 1.
Grand Rapids, 6; Terre Haute, 2.
Wheeling, 4; Springfield, 0.
Fort Wayne, 1; Dayton, 0 [first game].
Dayton, 2; Fort Wayne, 1 [eleven innings].

K. I. I. LEAGUE.

Princeton, 7; Cairo, 6.
Paducah, 9; Henderson, 1.
Hopkinsville, 6; Vincennes, 2.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Grand Forks, 4; Duluth, 0.
Fargo, 3; Winnipeg, 1.
Crookston, 3; Superior, 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta, 6; Birmingham, 5.
Shreveport, 5; New Orleans, 0.
Nashville, 6; Montgomery, 2.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Freeport, 9; Beloit, 3.

SOO LEAGUE.

Lake Linden, 9; Soo, 2.
Calumet, 6; Hancock, 1.

IOWA LEAGUE.

Fort Dodge, 6; Burlington, 1.

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Boston at Philadelphia.

SELEE'S MEN BARN STORMING.

Play a Farcical Game with the La Salle Eagles, Winning by a Score of Ten to Two.

La Salle, Ill., June 29.—[Special.]—The Chicago Nationals won a farcical game from the La Salle Eagles this afternoon by a score of 10 to 2. "Deacon" Miller, the old pitcher of the University of Illinois, was in the box for the home team, and he was hit at will by the leaguers. His arm gave out toward the last. The support behind Miller was poor, Hofman making a home run out of a hit to center that should only have been a two bagger. Lundgren stole from first all the way to the plate, but was called out by the umpire, although the catcher missed him a block. Pfeffer pitched two innings and was relieved by Lundgren. In the eighth inning the Chicago outfield played the infield, and O'Neill went to first and Schulte behind the bat, with Casey pitching. Score:

Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E	La Salle.	R	H	P	A	E
Slagle, cf, ss	0	1	3	0	0	W. Miller, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Schulte, 1b, cl	1	0	2	1	1	Fraze, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Maloy, rf	2	0	1	0	0	Fitzgerald, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Lundgren, p, lf	2	0	0	0	0	McDon'h, rf, l	0	0	1	0	0
Hofm'n, ss, cf	3	2	1	0	0	Bitting, ss	1	2	4	3	1
Evers, 2b, lf	1	2	2	4	0	Hayes, 3b	0	1	1	3	1
Casey, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Nixon, cf	0	0	4	1	0
O'Neil, c, 1b	1	3	10	0	0	Gertenr'h, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Pfeffer, p	0	1	0	1	0	D. Miller, p	0	1	0	2	0
Br'n, lf, 2b, p	1	1	1	1	0						
Totals	10	12	27	12	2	Totals	2	6	27	14	3

Chicago	0	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	—10
La Salle	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0— 2

Home run—Hofman. Two base hits—Casey, O'Neil. Double play—Evers-Brown. Umpire—McNally.

PHILLIES WIN TWO CONTESTS.

Capture Both Games of a Double Header, Beating Boston by Scores of Three to Two and Two to One.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.—Philadelphia took two games from Boston today, the visitors being outplayed in both contests. Willis and Sutthoff pitched good ball in the second game. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	Philadel'a.	R	H	P	A	E
Abbat'e, ss	1	0	1	3	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Courtn'y, 3b	0	0	5	4	0
Cannell, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Titus, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Magee, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	8	0	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Abbott, c	0	0	5	0	0
Willis, p	0	1	0	4	0	Sutthoff, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	1	2	24	12	0	Totals	0	8	27	14	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Stolen bases—Dolan, Magee. Two base hits—Dolan, Penney, Titus. Three base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Sutthoff, Wolverton, Courtney. Double play—Abbaticchio-Raymer-Moran. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Sutthoff, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sutthoff, 2; off Willis, 4. Passed ball—Abbott. Time—

COMBINING QUALITY WITH QUANTITY

FIRST IN SPINDRIFT.

7,500 Colt Captures
e Year Old Hand-
ap Feature.

S ALL THE PACE.

Effort to Catch Him
omestretch Proves
Futile.

me 29.—[Special.]—James B.
for whom he paid $27,500 last
pindrift handicap for 3 year
le and a furlong, at Sheeps-
r in easy style. He picked up
ng a pound to Sydney Paget's
beat the latter home by a
lf in 1:53⅘.
all the running with Otsego.
n Martin made his run with
for a moment things looked
Brady colt, but when O'Neill
e drew away and held his own
x lengths behind Cairngorm
e's Sinister, with a strong pull
took third money.

Day for Farrell.

l's colors were carried to the
ces, by Keator and Arklirta,
cked. Keator, a crack sprint-
en winning all his races re-
he second event, a handicap
and upward, at six furlongs.
e mount. He broke in front
brilliant turn of speed, and
the others on their heads he
, by a length and a half in
ctor closed strongly and got
E. W. Jewett's Bedouin.
ured the fifth event, for maid-
, in sensational style. Shaw
mount. At the start Arkfirta
, but Shaw made up ground
inding an opening at the last
e shot the Farrell colt to the
e him home to victory by two
ey Paget's Watergrass ran
th before Bellsnicker, which
Keeter's Lancastrian a head.
ran second with Champlain
ace, at a mile and a furlong
Peter Wimmer's Ocean Tide
by two lengths. Champlain
e in finishing four lengths in
Daingerfield.
arren's filly Edna Jackson, a
ifiable, ran off with the first
e of the olds. She made all the pace
drive by a length and a half.
ne's Ballotta was second all

Nitrate, the favorite in the
turned up a fortune with his
r turned up in J. E. Widener's
which came home under a
ength in front of Rube.

Bay Summaries June 29.

mile, selling—Edna Jackson, 109
1), even, won; Ballotta, 100
), second; Cincinna, 107 (Baird),
Time, 1:01 3-5. Edict, Bantam,
oan, Hesper, Asbury, Deuteremy,
ay, Elizabeth F., Andria, Fury
ard, Merry Go Round, and Geor-

mile—Keator, 110 pounds [Shaw],
ster, 90 [Aubuchon], 10 to 1,
3 [Lyne], 100 to 1, third. Time,
dite, Race King, Uncas
ation, Lucy Young, Aeronaut,
ran." Ancester and Lady Uncas

steplechase, short course—Knob-
pounds (J. O'Brien), 40 to 1, won;
[J. Heides], 90 to 1, second; Knight of
E. Heides], 5 to 1, third. Time,
erta, Dromedary, Grandpa, Champe
and Tom Cogan ran. Gold Vas

the Spindrift handicap, 1¼ miles—
nds (O'Neill), 8 to 5, won; Cairn-
rtin 7 to 5, second; Sinister, 97
[Shilling], third. Time, 1:58 3-5. Bank,
, and Coy Maid ran.
mile—Arklirta, 112 pounds [Shaw],
Watergrass, 118 [Lilley], 9 to 5,
ker, 118 [O'Neill], 13 to 5, third.
Vino, Snow, Benevolent, Lansdale
Nestrum, Raindrops, Dr. Dupree,
yal Income, Meteor, Waterwagon,
ns ran.
¼ miles, selling—Ocean Tide, 109
9 to 5, won; Champlain, 101 [J.
1, second; Major Daingerfield, 112
d, third. Time, 1:53 4-5. Niblick

Entries.

mile, selling—Arabo, 108 pounder
Billy Rochs, 104, Consideration,
Shrimp Sweep, 101; Champlain, 99;
n, 95; Virgo, 93; Masaniello, 91;
inicado, 87; Metlo, Novem, 86.
8, selling, 2 year old fillies—
107 pounds; Miss Point, Evening
Cousin Kate, 104; Listless, 101;
101, Flaviney Tickle, Queen
ure, 99; In Line, Poetry, 98; Rama,
Morris, 96; Edyth James, Cas-
ar, Victory, 94.
handicap, ¼ miles—Blandy, 118
ell), 112; Uncle Urijah, 110, Uncle
Voladay, 106; Cedarstrome, 95; Bel-

The Pansy, selling, ⅝ mile—Capias,
ary F., 99; Lieber, Holloway, 97;
, 96; Anodyne, 94; Hooray, Rem-

⅝ mile—Broadcloth, Prince Ham-
ds; Kurtzmann, Merry Lark, 110;
Belkan, Tonsello, Cherokee, 113;
se of Dawn, Idle Dream, 111.
1-16 miles, selling—Hero, 114
Shad, Sansbury, 110; Orthodox,
, 108; Bouvier, 106; Tom Lawson,
, Jerry Lynch, Sweet Alice, 103;
y, Uncle Heather, Liberia, 96;
millian, 92; Virgo, 88.

PURSE FOR GREGOR K.

ttful and Stand Pat at Mem-
Coup with America II.
Fails.

enn., June 29.—[Special.]—Gregor
her bracket to his long list by taking
g purse at Montgomery park in
ce today. The Phoenix gelding,
by Feicht, romped under the wire
rt of a winner, with Rightful, Capt.
representative, second, and Stand
vasion and Monaco Maid were among
but the speed of the first three was
them.
of America II. in the second event
a coterie of plungers here and out
ip seemingly having been scattered
Chanlan at liberal odds, was re-
y winner, with America II. almost
of the money.
iams was fined by the judges for
in the fifth race. Jockey Graves was
the balance of the meeting.
6 furlongs—Hilona, 101 pounds
o 8, won; Sir Carter, 10 to 5, second;
to 1, third. Time, 1:17⅘.
2½ furlongs—Charlatan, 106 pounds
to 1, won; Ramus, 15 to 1, second;
2 to 1, third. Time, 1:10.
6 furlongs—Gregor K., 113 pounds
10, won; Rightful, 6 to 1, second;
o 2, third. Time, 1:15⅘.
1⅛ miles—Edward Hale, 91 pounds
5, won; Gay American, 8 to 1, sec-
2 to 1, third. Time, 1:58⅘.
6 furlongs—My Eleanor, 104 pounds
to 5, won; Allista, 17 to 10, second;
Saim, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:16⅘.
1 mile—Raviana, 90 pounds [Schadel],
; Comic Opera, 7 to 2, second; Mr.
third. Time, 1:44 1-5.

Winners at Denver.

o., June 28.—Overland park results:
pace, ⅛ mile heats—Anna Will, Look
Time, 1:07.
7 furlongs—Bountiful, Dora L., Jack
me, 1:29⅘.
1¼ miles—Heather Honey, Red Cross
monte. Time, 2:09⅖.
6 furlongs—Reliable, Flying Fox,
Time, 1:09⅘.
6 furlongs—Illuminate, Bourbon,
Lear. Time, 1:14⅘.
6 furlongs—Bragan, Libbie Candid,
nam. Time, 1:15.
⅝ mile—Uncle Sam, Banjo, Tabs
e, 1:04⅘.

p with Scotch Plume.

Y., June 29.—At Kenilworth today
, a Seafarm horse, was the medium
the third race. Track fast, weather

ners:
6 furlongs—Jack Dolan, 7 to 1; Hall-
Wee Lass, 10 to 1. Time, 1:00 2-5.
6 furlongs—Sandy Andy, 7 to 1;
, 5 to 1; Peggy, 40 to 1. Time, 1:18 3-5.
1 mile—Scotch Plume, 10 to 1; Preen,
thless, 40 to 1. Time, 1:40.
⅝ furlongs—The Mohawk, $1,000—
e, 4½ furlongs—Evan; Pater, even. Time.
; Nagasam, even; Pater, even.

1 mile and 70 yards; Dishabille, 2 to 5;
to 1; Wire In, 10 to 1. Time, 1:44 3-5.
1 mile—Derry, 4 to 1; Ora Viva, 4 to
re, 10 to 1. Time, 1:45 3-5.

ners at Indianapolis.

7 furlongs—Ethel Marks, 8 to 5;
, 6 to 1; Bill Carter, 10 to 1. Time,
6 furlongs—Jillette, 3 to 5; Zingara,
ean, 8 to 1. Time, 1:01⅘.
6 furlongs—Platoon, even; Pipe, 6
, 8 to 1. Time, 1:13.
1 mile—Gilfain, 3 to 1; Attilla, 7
e, 1 mile—Gilfain, 3 to 1; Attilla, 7
8 to 1. Time, 1:40⅘.
6 furlongs—Erla Lee, 2 to 1; Mid-
, 5 to 1; Stumptown, 6 to 1. Time,

1 mile—Banana Cream, 5 to 2; Capt.
5; Brushton, 6 to 1. Time, 1:43⅘.

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DEATHS.

BALLARD—Addison, June 28, 1905, aged 82. Funeral at late residence, 241 East 53d-st. Saturday, at 1 p. m. Burial private. Friends kindly omit flowers.

BANS—Margrett, widow of the late Lieut. John Bans, June 29, 1905, aged 58 years. Funeral from late residence, 949 N. Halsted-st., Friday, 2 p. m., to Graceland cemetery.

DEWITT—Henry W., June 27, at Colorado Springs, member of Chicago Typographical union No. 16.

DICKENSON—Susan M., aged 30 years, at St. Mary's hospital, beloved wife of Wm. R. Dickenson and daughter of F. J. Turner. Funeral notice later.

GAVIGAN—John E., aged 42 years, at 287 79th-st. Funeral from St. Bridget's church Saturday morning at 9:30, carriages to Mount Olivet.

GILLEN—Peter J., husband of Gertrude, Funeral Friday morning, June 30, at 8:30, from 589 Sedgwick-st. to St. Michael's church, thence to St. Boniface.

GRIFFIN—June 29, 1905, Margaret, sister of Edward. Funeral Saturday, July 1, at 9 a. m., from 3720 Emerald-av., to Nativity church, carriages to Calvary. A member of St. Columbine court, W. C. O. F., No. 96.

GROTE—Henry, son of Henry and Ernestine, June 28, 1:30 p. m. Funeral from 152 Fowler-st. Sunday, July 2, at 2 p. m. Services.

HELLENDORF—Charles, June 27, 1905, at 10 p. m., husband of Emma. Funeral Friday, 11 a. m., from 5210 Trumbull-av. to Grand Trunk depot, by cars to Mount Greenwood.

HERBST—Regina, nee Schank, aged 69 years, mother of Wilhelmina, Fredericka, Rudolph, July 1, 1905, at 1 p. m., from 329 W. North-av., carriages to Waldheim.

HILL—June 27, Charles, native of New Orleans, aged 49 years. Funeral Friday, June 30, at 1:30 p. m., from 380 W. Van Buren-st. to Forest Home.

HILLEBRAND—Wm. A., husband of Valborg, nee Sauerberg, aged 35 years. Funeral Friday, June 30, at 11 a. m., to Oakwoods, from 1380 N. Drake-av.

HURLEY—John, June 28, 1905, beloved father of P. J. and Wm. J. Hurley. Funeral from his late residence, 207 Forquer-st., Saturday, July 1, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Holy Family church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot, by cars to Calvary cemetery. Member of Holy Family court No. 1, C. O. F., also Married Men's sodality of Holy Family parish.

JENSEN—Edwin Joseph, son of Oscar and Alice, nee Mathy, June 28, 1905, aged 1 year. Funeral Saturday, 1 p. m., from 446 W. Cornelia-st., carriages to Mount Olive.

MACKENZIE—June 29, Mary, aged 48 years, at 234 W. Adams-st.; wife of John. Funeral notice later. Ottawa and Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

MYERS—Hannah, beloved wife of Lew Myers and mother of Arline Myers, June 28, at her residence, 4518 Indiana-av. Funeral Friday, June 30, at 2 p. m., from Furth & Co.'s chapel, 35th and Grand-blvd., to Rosehill.

M'CLURE—James Fergusson, June 29, 1905, native of Ayrshire, Scotland. Funeral Saturday, July 1, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 1010 East Garfield-blvd. Burial private.

M'GEE—Harry, of 5329 Carpenter-st., will be buried from vault at Mount Olivet cemetery, Friday, June 30, at 2 p. m.

M'LAUGHLIN—Raymond, aged 4 years, son of Carrie and Patrick, June 28, 746 N. Rockwell-st.

MIEKEN—Peter Charles, June 27, aged 42 years, at 1825 Rosalie-st., Evanston. Funeral service at Graceland chapel Friday, June 30, 2 p. m.

PETERSON—Elmer, son of Elmer and Jennie, nee Olson, June 29, 1905, aged 2 years. Funeral Sunday, 1 o'clock, from 657 N. Campbell-av., by carriages to Mount Olive.

POERNACKE—Louis, June 27, 1905, aged 24 years, husband of Anna, nee Passow. Funeral Saturday, July 1, at 12 o'clock, from 944 W. 18th-st., to Evangelical Lutheran church, corner 21st-st. and Hoyne-av., carriages to Concordia cemetery.

POWERS—June 27, 1905, Margaret Marie, daughter of Frank and Margaret, aged 1 year. Funeral from 768 W. 64th-st., Thursday, at 1 p. m., to Mount Olivet.

ROGERS—Margaret, beloved wife of Joseph and mother of Mae, at her residence, 6057 Cottage Grove-av. Funeral Saturday, 3 p. m., at residence. Burial at Oakwoods.

SCHOLL—Edward, son of Joseph and Victoria, aged 9 W. 13th-st. Funeral notice later.

WILTON—Charles C., June 28, at Beloit. Funeral notice hereafter.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R., leaves Polk-st. depot [Polk and Dearborn-sts.] daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 29.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Illinois—Showers Friday and probably Saturday, variable winds.

For Ohio—Occasional showers Friday and probably Saturday, light to fresh east to south winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Friday, cooler in central and southern portions. Saturday partly cloudy, showers in south and east portions, variable winds.

For Indiana—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in extreme south portion. Saturday showers, light east winds, becoming variable.

For Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in central and southeast portions. Saturday partly cloudy, showers in south and east portions, variable winds.

For Missouri—Showers Friday, cooler in northwest portion. Saturday showers.

For North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday.

For Iowa—Generally fair Friday, Saturday showers.

For Minnesota—Partly cloudy Friday, Saturday partly cloudy, showers in south portion, cooler in northeast portion, variable winds.

For Nebraska—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in southwest portion. Saturday fair.

For Lower Michigan—Showers Friday, Saturday partly cloudy, showers in south portion, light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation last 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: June 29, 7 p. m.					
Abilene	84	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Albany	70	80	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	64	70	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Atlanta	80	84	E.	Tr.	Fair
Amarillo	82	96	S.	....	Fair
Battleford	70	70	W.	.02	Clear
Bismarck	72	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	68	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	76	78	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	70	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Charles City	76	78	N.	.90	Clear
Charlotte	76	82	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Cheyenne	76	92	S.	Tr.	Fair
Chicago	68	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	76	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	66	70	N.E.	....	Fair
Concordia	78	80	S.E.	.06	Clear
Davenport	78	80	S.W.	.08	Fair
Denver	72	90	S.	....	Fair
Des Moines	80	82	N.E.	1.10	Clear
Detroit	70	74	S.	....	Fair
Devil's Lake	74	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Dodge	82	90	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dubuque	74	76	S.	.50	Clo'dy
Duluth	74	78	W.	.58	Clear
El Paso	78	94	S.	Tr.	Rain
Edmonton	72	74	N.W.	....	Fair
Escanaba	62	66	S.	.02	Fair
Galveston	82	86	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Grand Rapids	70	78	N.W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	70	74	S.W.	.18	Clo'dy
Havre	70	74	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	74	74	N.W.	....	Clear
Huron	76	80	S.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	78	84	S.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	78	88	S.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Kansas City	84	88	S.	.34	Fair
Lander	78	90	W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	74	92	S.W.	.22	Rain
Los Angeles	66	76	W.	....	Clear
Madison	68	70	S.	.10	Clo'dy
Marquette	70	74	S.W.	.02	Clear
Memphis	80	82	N.	.08	Clear
Medicine Hat	72	72	W.	....	Clear
Milwaukee	64	74	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	72	76	W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	74	84	S.W.	.24	Clo'dy
Montreal	68	78	S.W.	....	Fair
Moorhead	78	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	80	86	S.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	84	90	S.W.	....	Clear
New York City	74	80	S.	....	Fair
Norfolk	72	80	S.	....	Fair
North Platte	76	76	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	84	90	S.	....	Fair
Omaha	82	86	N.E.	.07	Clear
Oswego	60	66	W.	....	Fair
Palestine	84	88	S.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	72	82	S.W.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	76	82	W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	74	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Pueblo	74	94	S.W.	.48	Fair
Qu' Appelle	70	72	S.W.	.10	Fair
Rapid City	72	78	E.	Tr.	Fair
San Francisco	54	62	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	80	80	E.	Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	76	78	W.	.06	Clear
Salt Lake City	84	94	W.	.02	Fair
San Antonio	84	88	S.E.	.01	Fair
San Diego	64	68	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	74	78	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	76	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	76	86	S.	1.50	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	82	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Washington	74	82	S.	....	Fair
White River	60	76	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Wichita	76	88	S.E.	.01	Fair
Williston	72	76	W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	72	76	S.W.	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Bell, Edward, 46; 311 W. 63d-st., June 27.
Bruckbinder, Leonard, 14; 32 Columbia-st., June 28.
Campbell, Andrew, 60; 976 Wilcox-av., June 28.
Harris, Rose, 32; 1407 Flournoy-st., June 28.
Cavanaugh, George, 2 months; St. Vincent's asylum, June 21.
Crafts, Annette S., 41; 408 W. Cornelia-st., June 28.
Czarkowski, Genevieve, 5 months; 55 W. Blackhawk-st., June 28.
Doe, John, 70; Cook Co. insane hospital, June 21.
Dohney, Patrick, 58; 742 W. 46th-pl., June 28.
Dombrowski, Herman, 9 months; 3228 Fisk-st., June 28.
Filletti, Marie, 4; 160 N. Green-st., June 27.
Fleming, Thomas, 21 days; 4612 Ashland-av., June 28.
Gavigan, John E., 42; 287 79th-st., June 28.
Gren, Emma J., 39; 5642 Green-st., June 27.
Guey, Cline, 39; 47 43d-st., June 28.
Hanson, Martin, 40; Cook Co. hospital, June 8.
Harper, Bernice, 30; 152 36th-st., June 28.
Helendorf, Charles, 44; 5210 Trumbull-av., June 27.
Hertes, Charles, 47; Cook Co. hospital, June 22.
Heyse, Emma, 1 day; 773 W. 21-st-st., June 27.
Hobson, Agnes F., 41; 6445 Jefferson-av., June 26.
Hoffman, Charles, 76; Cook Co. infirmary, June 20.
Huninford, Lidia, 13; 5422 Wabash-av., June 28.
Iorio, Luigi, 3 months; 417 La Salle-st., June 29.
Jensen, Edwin J., 1; 446 W. Cornelia-st., June 28.
Komalinka, V., 37; 473 Washburn-av., June 28.
Lukowicke, Annie, 1 day; 3526 Hamilton-av., June 28.
Marsh, Alexander, 78; 4106 Indiana-av., June 27.
Meifert, Gottlieb, 60; 37 Keenan-av., June 28.
Miller, E. D., 55; Cook Co. infirmary, June 22.
Murphy, Mary, 90; 980 N. Sawyer-av., June 27.
Murryn, Tiofel, 45; 1170 Kimball-av., June 27.
Myers, Hannah, 35; 4518 Indiana-av., June 28.
McLaughlin, Raymond, 4; 746 N. Rockwell-st., June 28.
O'Connor, Leroy J., 3; 689 W. Erie-st., June 28.
Patrin, Vernoika, 2; 94 Cleaver-st., June 28.
Phillips, Patrick, 40; 5136 Archer-av., June 28.
Pierantozwna, Rocco, 1; 1012 Taylor-st., June 27.
Piornack, Louis, 24; 944 W. 18th-st., June 27.
Powers, Margaret H., 1; 768 W. 64th-st., June 27.
Puseur, Mary E., 4 mo.; 1007 Armour-av., June 27.
Ran, Margaret, 70; 1007 21st-pl., June 27.
Reith, Charles A., 12; 10041 Exchange-av., June 28.
Resch, John, 77; 26 Starr-st., June 26.
Riley, Patrick M., 50; 584 Division-st., June 26.
Salinsky, Abraham, 45; Englewood Union hospital, June 27.
Schilling, Lena, 48; 254 N. State-st., June 28.
Sommer, Grover, 17; 40 N. Halsted-st., June 27.
Tarnow, Sophia, 67; 1225 Lill-av., June 27.
Thomas, M., 55; 396 Franklin-st., June 28.
Wireing, Lester W., 2; 7258 Lowe-av., June 26.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING CORPORATIONS WERE chartered yesterday by the secretary of state in Springfield, Ill.:

Madison Jewelry company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing jewelry; Wallace Proctor, Frederick M. Eeb, John P. Klein, Philip R. Fraser.

Elm Grove Coal company, McLeansboro; capital, $2,000; mine coal, oil and gas wells; incorporators, John T. Barnett, John W. Mitchell, Joseph E. Daily.

Little Vermilion Coal company, Georgetown; capital, $250,000; mine coal, manufacture and sell power; incorporators, L. D. Gass, M. B. Bailey, C. M. Swallow.

Lake-st. Lyceum association, Staunton; not for profit; social, educational, benevolent; incorporators, C. H. Herin, H. Oehler, Carl Gerlach.

Section No. 1, Des Altdeutschen Unterstutzungs Vereins of Chicago; not for profit; social, benevolent; incorporators, Louis Becker, Alexander Schuls, Fritz Bagard.

Victor Kremer company, Chicago; capital stock increased from $25,000 to $35,000.

Jarvis Shoe, Chicago; capital stock increased from $5,000 to $15,000.

R. Hasselgren company, Chicago; capital stock increased from $20,000 to $50,000.

Star Ball Bearing Axle company, Princeton; name changed to Evans-Coppins-Stark company.

W. P. Rawleigh Medical company, Freeport; capital stock increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000, number of directors from three to five.

Foreign corporations:

Monarch Discount company, West Virginia; capital stock, $1,000; capital in Illinois, $1,000.

Corker Ointment company, Camden, N. J.; capital stock, $100,000; capital in Illinois, $2,500.

Rateau Steam Regenerator company, West Virginia; capital stock, $100,000; capital in Illinois, $2,000.

Rateau Turbine company, West Virginia; capital stock, $100,000; in Illinois, $5,000.

Rosewing Medicine and Extract company, Pierre, S. D.; capital stock, $250,000; in Illinois, $5,000.

Mutual Specialty company, New York City; capital stock, $10,000; in Illinois, $2,000.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, inc., Paterson, N. J.; capital stock, $5,000,000; in Illinois, $61,000.

International Separator company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital stock, $475,000; in Illinois, $17,000.

Bond Investment company, Washington, D. C.; capital stock, $500,000; in Illinois, $2,500.

National Mining company, Huron, S. D.; capital stock, $1,000,000; in Illinois, $50,000.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenzo Marquez, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.

For Alaska, 9 p. m.

For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territory, 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, West Indies, 12 p. m.

For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via S. S. Campania, 1:30 p. m.

For Japan, China, and Korea, via Tacoma, by S. S. Ning Chow, Sunday, July 2, 9 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM 120 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan], undertaker. 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 958.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much; we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER

USABLE	BAD	USABLE	USABLE
LAKE VIEW	CHICAGO AVE.	14TH ST.	HYDE PARK

All others good except Harrison street and Ashland avenue.

Lake View tunnel supplies territory north of Belmont avenue except Norwood Park and Rogers Park.

Carter H. Harrison tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, west of Western avenue.

Chicago avenue tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, east of Western avenue, except the area east of Canal street.

Four mile tunnel supplies area south of the Chicago river, east of Canal street, and north of Forty-seventh street.

Hyde Park tunnel supplies territory south of Forty-seventh street.

The boundaries of these areas fluctuate a few hundred feet, according to the varying pressure at the pumping stations.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD AND BLACK BROOCH WEDNESday, Rogers Park, between drug store, Morse-av., and Sheridan-rd., to Pratt-av. and the lake. Finder please leave at 3451 Sheridan-rd., or 1314 Marquette Bldg., and receive reward.

LOST—THURSDAY NOON ON GRAND-BLVD., between 37th and 39th-st., an ought size open face ladies' gold watch, monogram E. V., attached to gold fob. Return to 3638 Grand-blvd. Reward.

LOST—3 RINGS, TURQUOISE AND RUBY, each surrounded by diamonds, and Egyptian ring. Liberal reward for return to P. G., 23 Elaine-pl., Flat 2.

PARTY PLEASE RETURN WATCH PICKED from pocket on State-st. Return and receive reward. No questions asked.
FRANK JOHNSON, 1319 N. Francisco-av.

LOST — SMALL WHITE SHORT HAIRED PUP by with yellow spots. Return to Widman's Grocery, 47th and Lake-av. Reward.

LOST—JUNE 28, 11 P. M., FROM INDIANA-AV. car, white lawn sacque with gold pin marked "Charity." Return 2001 Indiana-av.; $2 reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HARLINGTON: SHOULD THIS notice be seen by W. H. Harlington and his brother, Frank Harlington, they are requested to communicate with COLONEL T. W. JONES, No. 3 Gwydr Gardens, Swansea, Wales.

PERSONAL—N.: ALWAYS FOR THE RIGHT. Now greatly more than ever. Answer quickly by mail, with correct address and signature. 10.

PERSONAL—DON'T YOU KNOW WHERE I am? Take me; I'm ready go with you. Condeje.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

By the original Loftis way. Come today and open your account for what you want. You can take your selection on only a small first payment. Balance monthly or weekly. We have a large assortment of Watches on credit. Such a Diamond. Such a heart. Call or write for Catalog—1,000 illustrations. Open daily to 6:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 10 p. m.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamond Cutters—Jewelers—Opticians.
24 Fr. Stewart Bldg., 92 to 98 State-st.
Winners Highest Award St. Louis Exposition.

PERSONAL—YOUR TENDER FEET WANT A square deal and a chance; that's all. You can do them justice by wearing PETERSON'S ANTI-TENDER-FOOT SHOES. Sold by druggists.
M. F. PETERSON & CO., 154 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—BUY YOUR TABLE WINES AND Liquors at the bottle and bulk goods stores of JOS. M. PREY; no bar in connection. Phone Harrison 858.
WINES AND LIQUORS. 287 Wabash-av. 247 31st-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Circulars or phone 1216.
FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific facial treatment.
DR. BURNHAM, 70 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 16 years' experience. MME. STIVER, M. E., 1407 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4223 Harrison.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED permanently and without pain by the electric needle; years of experience. La France Hygienic Co., Suite 312 Republic Bldg., State and Adams-sts.

PERSONAL—BUSINESS MAN DESIRES OUT of door exercise in the summer; prefers light work on farm, etc.; small compensation. Address E 207, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MISS N. JOHNSON, CHIROPOdist—See me; satisfaction guaranteed; one corn or bunion, no pain, no poison. 1516 Mich.-av. Tel. Brown 3245.

PERSONAL—DO YOU WANT TO ENJOY GOOD health? Then ask your druggist for Dr. Wonne's Ges

THE TRIBUNE GIVES WANT ADS THE LARGEST

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—FOR DINING ROOM; NO SUNDAY work; to start July 5; $5 a week. E 218, Tribune.

GIRL—TO ASSIST WITH LIGHT HOUSEWORK; family of two; good cook and laundress; colored preferred. Apply store, 72d, E. 47th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook; 4 adults; $5 weekly. 46 East 33d-pl.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL; wages $6. Call 5456 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXP. GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 45 Roslyn-pl.; near 1.45 N. Clark-st.

WAITRESSES—DINNER GIRLS; $3.50 WEEK. HALSEY CAFE, 8th-av. and Quincy-st.

5 WAITRESSES — AT ONCE; GOOD WAGES. Apply Restaurant, 179 E. Chicago-av. 1 2d cook.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—TO CARE FOR HOUSE TWO men; family out of town. Refs. Call 4450 Ellis.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR — ON HEMstitch machine. Chicago Emby. Co., 402 W. Chic-st., corner Paulina.

MACHINE OPERATORS—ON LADIES' BELTS and neckwear. MORRIS, MANN & REILLY, 193 Fifth-av.

Nurses.

TRAINED NURSE—IN INSTITUTION; SALARY $25 month and railway fare. Address DOCTOR, Alexandria Hospital, Alexandria, Indiana.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; good, rapid, accurate handwriting, stating salary. SHEA & CO., 201 So. Water-st.

STENOGRAPHER—EXP., ABLE; GOOD, PERmanent position; fine future. Please call. CASHIER, 160 Wabash-av.

STENOGRAPHERS — SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 96 Fulton-st., require the services of two A1 first class stenographers between the ages of 18 and 20 years; must be able to take dictation at the rate of 125 words per minute; good salary and permanent positions assured those who meet with our requirements. Call immediately and ask for MR. BURNETT.

STENOGRAPHERS — EXPERIENCED; USEless to apply unless thoroughly competent; A1 opportunities for right persons. Apply superintendent. MANDEL BROTHERS.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN, EDUCATED, SOME BUSIness experience; permanent employment and good pay. Joseph Smart, 906, 263 Dearborn-st.

ARTISTS—AT ONCE, SKILLED IN PYROGRAphy and oil colors. Address W 282, Tribune.

CLOAK MODEL—YOUNG WOMAN, IN WHOLEsale house. Address E 261, Tribune office.

GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS, TO INSPECT DRY goods; must be experienced. Apply at superintendent's office.
CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., 111 State-st.

GIRLS—15 GIRLS FOR FACTORY WORK, 18 years and older, at our new Hawthorne factory; good wages and good opportunities on piece work. Call between 2 and 4 p. m. any afternoon but Saturday, 48th-av. and 24th-st.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

GIRLS—20 GIRLS 18 YEARS AND OVER, FOR work at our new Hawthorne factory; good wages and opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 p. m. any afternoon but Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

GIRLS—FOR LATING GOLD LEAF FROM books; experienced. Ebook Co., 324 Wood-st.

LABELERS—EXP.; NO OTHER NEED APPLY before 10; good wages. BEAR BROS., 42 South Water-st.

STITCHERS AND VAMPERS—ALSO OPERAtors. Amateur skiving machine; we offer steady work; good pay to competent help. BRADFORD SHOE CO., St. Paul, Minn.

WAITER GIRL—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE making rubber stamp signs. Heusner's Cafe, Quincy-st.

WAITRESS—GIRL WHO CAN MAKE RUBBER stamp signs. HEUSNER BAKING CO., 5th-av. and Quincy-st.

WAITRESS—$4 PER WEEK; MUST BE EXPERienced. 370 E. 43d-st.

20 YOUNG WOMEN FOR ADDRESSING AND FILING; THOSE WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 96 FULTON-ST.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK—SEND CARTER REM.....$14.00
Bookkeeper, exp., W. S.....10.00
Stenographers, exp. and competent.....$7. 8.00
CHICAGO-AMERICAN MILLS AGENCY,
225 Dearborn-st., and 92 La Salle-st.

YOUNG LADY—OFFICE WORK AND ASSISTseconds, $8; 909, 105 Randolph-st.

CORRELL AGENCY HELP YOU " TO A situation. NO JOB NO PAY. 48 S. Clark-st.

AUTOMOBILES.

GUARANTEED YALE—16 H. P. LIGHT TOURING CAR; merchants' business; $1,100; light touring car, 16 h. p. runabout, $800; it is 25 miles per hour during summer season against all records; other automobiles. Automobile Co., 1414 Michigan-av. Phone S. 1279.

TRANSPORTATION CARS. FREIGHT TRUCKS. OBSERVERY WAGONS FOR SALE. RENT. DELIVERY.
CHICAGO AUTO SERVICE CO.
252-254 EAST OHIO-ST.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OPERATED WOODS electric, 1905 model; factory fine; must be brought, owner abroad. Apply Little Giant for selling battery Co., 1253 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—1905 BAKER ELECTRIC "IMPERIAL" landau; just delivered; bargain. WILSON, 1650 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—40 H. P. THOMAS FLYER WITH top; 1905 model; bargain. Apply 1414 Michigan-av.

Storage Battery Company, 255 Michigan-av.

AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES OF every description. The Automobile Supply Co., 1339 Michigan-av.

AUTOMOBILES—RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD, exchanged. First class repairing. Orsey Motor Car Co., 1421 Michigan-av. Phone South 567.

INFLATE YOUR TIRES FREE; AUTOMOBILE supplies at right prices. The Motor Car Supply Co., 1427 Michigan-av. Phone South 23.

AUTOS — H. G. McGAUGHEY
Phone Har. 5196. 540 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HAYNES-APPERSON, WITH TONneau; elegant condition. YALE, 1414 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—18 H. P. 2 CYLINDER homeseat, first class condition; demonstration given evening city. 1223 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—CHEAP—18 H. P. 2 CYLINDER TONneau; will carry 7 people. Phone 3581 Drexel.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE — RENT TO GOOD parties by hour or day. Address D 305, Tribune.

TO RENT—5 PASSENGER CARS WITH CHAUFfeur by day, or week. Telephone South 1626.

GROUT STEAM RUNABOUT FOR SALE, $200. 1414 Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 185-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, gen. household goods. Tel. 2109 Cent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JUDD, SCHMIDT, PALMER & COMPANY, 1008 ASHLAND BLOCK. CENTRAL 3000.

H. F. SPENGLER, 1461 MONADNOCK BLOCK. Telephone Harrison 4686.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

HAYDEN HOTEL, 152 E. 26TH-ST.—COMfortable home, near the lakes; residential and transient; special meals and service in city for the price; I. C. and other good transportation; suites and single rooms; homelike. Phone Douglas 1440.

5710 WASHINGTON-AV. — LARGE ROOMS with board; choice locality, near park; golf links, tennis; near station and cable; 12 min. to city; $6 to $10. Phone 1533 Hyde Park.

NO. 1 EAST 31ST-ST.—FINE DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms; overlooking lake; good service and excellent board (home cooking); Illinois Central transportation. Phone Douglas 2722.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY CHOICE LOCAtion; "Aurora"; rooms single and en suite; good board.

4216 BERKELEY-AV.—LARGE, WELL FURnished front room, suitable for two; near I. C. and station and car line. Second flat.

3129 MICHIGAN-AV. — PRIVATE MODERN home; two rooms; desirable; excellent table.

1923 MICHIGAN-AV.—REVIVED HOME AND table; terms for summer.

2812 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANT MODERN home; choice rooms, with excellent board.

5510 WASHINGTON-AV.—BOARD WITH ROOM, single or en suite; private bath; I. C.

3801 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOMS WITH high class board for refined people.

3567 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST rooms, table and references, for refined people.

57 E. 36TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; RUNning water; excellent board; ½ blk. I.C.; moderate

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND DEsirable single room, with board. Phone 1133 So.

6610 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICE ROOM WITH board; 5th blk. L station; phone; reasonable.

2049 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; fine location; home cooking. Douglas 3970.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH board; $4.50 upwards; walking distance; refs.

4301 ELLIS-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; superior board; near I. C.

3500 LAKE-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, med., with board; detached house; block I. C. R. R.

3627 LAKE-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM WITH board; ideal summer home; I. C. R. R.

North Side.

878 LA SALLE-AV., COR. EUGENIE.—FRONT rooms, with board; overlooking south end Lincoln Park; refs.

822 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS; ALSO single; with board; table boarders. Phone White 396.

440 LA SALLE-AV.—REFINED FAMILY; NEAR park; with four rooms; excellent board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—NEAR DIVISION AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, MAISON DU NORD.—FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; QUIET, BEST NEIGHBORHOOD; IN MID-TO BUSINESS CENTER; EXCELLENT TABLE. PHONE NORTH 2006.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—FINE LOCATION; DESIRAble, large front room, with homelike board.

205 CASS-ST. — ROOMS WITH BOARD; MODerate prices; walk. dist. Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

679 FULLERTON-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS and first class board; near Lincoln Park.

743 N. CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK —First class board and room; every convenience.

852 NORTH PARK-AV. — ELEGANT HOME; faces Lincoln Pk.; front rooms; excellent meals.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel (400 rooms), occupying the entire block between Washington and Madison-avs., from State to Michigan-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two people, $20 to $25 per week.
TRANSPORTATION—Illinois Central Express trains to 60th-st. station, 1¼ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Lexington-av. L station, surface lines, and 5 minutes' walk from I. C. 63d-st. station—American and European plan; rooms single or en suite, with and without private bath. Telephone 636-637 Hyde Park.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX — NEWLY COMpleted and ready for occupancy; finely located; 100 rooms in 2 and 3 room suites, with bath, at very attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished. Overland Park and Cottage Grove-avs. Tel. 672 Douglas. McGUIRE & COBB, Props.

HAYDEN HOTEL, 152 E. 26TH-ST.—VISITORS to the city will save money, avoid the noise, dirt, and discomfort of the business center by stopping at the Hayden; American plan, $1.25 day, $5 to $7 per week; European, 50c to $1.25 day. Take Cottage Grove cars.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 533 AND LAKE-AV. — American plan; permanent single rooms $7.50 up; en suite, with private bath, for two, $16 up; ten minutes from city; C. suburban and express. Phone Hyde Park 192.

HOTEL GRANT, 214 E. 53D-ST.—NEW FAMily hotel; 2 blocks from I. C. express trains; 10 minutes to city; moderate rates. Phone Hyde Park 509.

MENTONE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUROpean; handsomely furnished; excellent service; city telephone in every room; special rates by the week. 148 Dearborn-av.

YOUNG WOMAN'S HALL, 55 S. ADA-ST.—SINgle and double rooms with board. $3.25 to $5.75 per week; reference.

HOTEL BARTEAU, 3900 LAKE-AV.—CLEAN, airy rooms on lake, with or without; first class board; reasonable rates.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st. Chicago's newest plan, $2 per day. Special rates by the week to regulars.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 16th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; reasonable rates. Tel. 1540 Cal. MRS. HOYER, Mgr.

HOTEL DEARBORN-AV. HOTEL, DEARBORN AND Chicago-avs.—Rooms from $2 week up; elevator, phone, etc.; walking distance.

LANDON HOTEL—COR. CASS AND ERIE STS., one block east of State-st. First class family and transient hotel.

CRESCENT HOTEL, 418T AND ELLIS-AV.—Single and double rooms and bath. $6 to $9 per week; with board, $8 per week and up.

WISCONSIN HOTEL, 78 WISCONSIN-ST., ¼ block from Lincoln Park; permanent and transient guests; ideal summer resort. Tel. N. 1343.

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER BOARDING, NEAR HIGHLAND Park, shore Lake Michigan; excellent table, fine rooms, fishing, boating, bathing, private piano; $5 per week; $1.50 from Chicago, boat. Box 610, Grand Haven, Mich.

THE LAKEWOOD—
Boating and fishing. The most unique place on the lake. Fine sand and an abundance of fruit. J. H. MORGAN, Colona, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

ATTRACTIVE, COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODAtions, reasonable prices, for travelers visiting Boston; references. Address A. GOODRICH, 45 Westland-av., Boston. Address K P 453, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DESIRES room and board in refined private family; Jewish preferred; good location. D 270, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 19TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL
EUROPEAN
Everything new and up-to-date.
Electric light; cold and hot water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen is excellent and cheap.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 202.

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WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 8 OR 9 ROOM house, conveniently situated, on North Side; all advertisers, full particulars. Address L B 327, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE for summer on Rock Island beyond Englewood; best of care. Address 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 8 R. HOUSE; UNfurnished; so. of Chicago-av. D 175, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5 WOODLAND PARK, A BEAUTIful private park between 33d and 35th-sts., facing lake Michigan; a first class [duplex] heated apartment, containing 12 rooms; perfect order, and reduced to $30; one block from 36th-st. station of the I. C. R. R. L. M. SMITH & BROS.,
Phone Douglas 848. 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. DREXEL-BLVD. AND 45th-st., exquisite new apartments of 7, 8, 9, and 10 rooms; 3 baths; solid mahogany finish; every modern convenience. Apply to attendant at building, or to J. WORTHINGTON, 301 E. 45th-st.

TO RENT—5225 WASHINGTON-AV. [FINEST 3 flat building in city], 8 beautiful rooms overlooking private grounds [magnificent finish, unique effects in interior finish; artistic decorations. Open for inspection. Will make special price.
JOHN C. SCHAFER & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES —5 room front flat, $24; 4 room front flat, $20; 3 room rear flat, $12; also 1 furnished 4 room front flat in modern building; all conveniences. 2607 Wabash-av. Phone Douglas 609.

TO RENT — 2624 INDIANA-AV., FINE NEW building, 3d flat, 6 rooms; magnificent outside light; every modern convenience; janitor; rent reduced $50. See janitor, 2630.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 3 ROOM AND bath basement flat; rent, heat, and light given in exchange for janitor service; small flat bldg.; will not interfere with regular employment. Apply side door, 2 E. 46th-pl.

TO RENT—FINE 4 ROOM FLAT, 576 E. 46TH-PL., NR. VINCENNES-AV. LARGE ROOMS, SOUTH EXPOSURE, STEAM HEAT, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED IN HARD WOOD; GLASS WALLS; VERY DESIRABLE; LOW RENTAL.

TO RENT—THE NORWOOD, 30TH AND INDIana-av., one 7 room apartment, steam heat, 2d floor, elevator; also one 5 room apartment, 1st floor. Apply A. H. TRIPP, at building.

TO RENT—4500 VINCENNES-AV., 8 ROOM modern steam heated apartments, $30 to $35; concession to good party. See janitor. A. SILVERMAN, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 5 room apartment, first floor, 4 Bryant-av., for July, August, and September; $50 per month. Address E 225, Tribune office.

TO RENT—944 GARFIELD-BLVD., EAST "L" sta., 7 room modern flat; $25. Janitor or Penny Savings Bank, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, etc.; convenient to car lines; $15 to $20.
CHAS. A. V. STANDISH, 402 E. 55th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, $10 AND UP; HOUSES, $25 to $200. Also agency for sale. Call on E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED; COOL 3 AND 4 RM. flats on shore. Kenwood; 1 or more months; $20 up. Call 4521 Lake Park.

TO RENT—THE MONTEREY, 63 E. 39TH-ST., 5 and 5 rooms; steam; 616 to $23. W. F. PAINE, 217 La Salle-st. Tel. Harrison 1554.

TO RENT—REAL NICE MODERN 4 AND 5 room apt.; references; janitor. 3826 Rhodes-av., Boyen.

TO RENT—6104 ELLIS-AV., 4 and 5 room flats, two basement flats; steam; first class; cheap to Oct. 1. Janitor in Flat F.

TO RENT—718 W. 47TH-ST., NEAR WALLACE, 4 room flats, steam, convenient to stockyards; cheap to Oct. 1. Call at Flat 1.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 ROOM FLATS, $8-$19; ELEvator, phone, range, refrig-rator; all outside rooms; laundries in 215 E. 33d-st.

TO RENT—194 44TH-ST., BET. DREXEL AND Ellis, 6 rooms, in fine detached 2 flat building; new plumbing, new dec., new street, big yard; $30.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL CORNER, FURNISHed, piano; Hyde Park to couple. 47th, Ind., and L. Address L X 394, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE 2 AND ONE 5 ROOM FLAT, 2022 Cottage Grove-av.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2829 CALUMET-AV., TWO ROOM flats; steam heat, hot water, range; adults; $12.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS, $22 AND $25; 7 room, cor., $38; modern; elevator. 3105 Calumet.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 8 ROOM FLATS, cheapest rent on boulevard. 3849 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT — 3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, WITH range, bath. 1816 Wabash. Barker & Jackson.

TO RENT—1067 56TH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE, 7 rooms; steam; rent $38.

TO RENT—COLORED PEOPLE; 4 AND 6 RM. flats; $8 and $12. Inquire 662 Butler-st.

TO RENT—¼ OF COR. FLAT; CONV. ILL. CENtral, nr. Madison-av. 5463 Ridgewood-ct.

TO RENT—3628 ELLIS PARK, $25, STEAM, H. w., beautiful, park, 5 r.; open. 401 Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—3201 ILLINOIS-CT., 6 R., $12; RUNning water; cor. brick. 401 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
COLONIAL APARTMENTS
4213 to 17 GREENWOOD-AV., NEW 6 and 7 room apartments; handsomely finished; FLEMISH DINING ROOMS; every convenience; two blocks to Illinois Central station; half blk. to 43d-st. line; best service.
4310 and 18 LAKE-AV., 6 and 7 rooms, new colonial apartments; handsomely finished and decorated; one block to Illinois Central station and 43d-st. electric line; $47.50 and $50.
4119 and 21 ELLIS-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNR BOWEN-AV., 5, 6, and 7 room apartments; best transportation.
OPEN TODAY.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
2003 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. DOUGLAS 704 & 705.

TO RENT—GARFIELD-BLVD. AND CALUMET-av., near 35th "L" sta.: Just finished, finest and cheapest 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats in city, overlooking park. Beautiful carved woodwork, consoles, hall trees, beamed ceilings. The dining rooms are "dreams," being decorated with the famous "Linowall" [specially imported]. Magnificent outside light. $35 and up. Agent at office on premises. Private park in rear of building.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—482 MADISON-ST., 8 AND 9 ROOMS; modern; see elevator man. $28
628 MADISON-ST., 7 rooms; bath, gas; low, with janitor, in rear. 20
826 S. WOOD-ST., 7 rooms; steam. 20
628 MADISON-ST., 7 rooms; bath. 18
539 VAN BUREN-ST., 7 rooms; steam. 22
683 JACKSON-BLVD., 6 rooms; bath. 23
661 JACKSON-BLVD., 6 rooms; steam. 30
E. WOLTERSDORF, Madison and Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—8 ROOM FLAT, 4 LARGE BEDrooms; oak floors; steam. 1737 Fulton, at Garfield Park; $35.

TO RENT—1074 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 8 R. flat; steam, hot water, all light. See janitor.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; $10 AND $15. Inquire 872 Polk-st.

TO RENT—723 FULTON, 5 R. AND BATH; GOOD light. G. LASHER & SON, 41 Clark. Cent. 89.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE PATTINGTON,
IRVING PARK-BLVD. AND THE LAKE.
T. S. AND S ROOM APARTMENTS.
RENT $62 TO $125 MONTH.
Which includes electric light, table ice, cold storage, and automobile garage.
This beautiful building is located in the exclusive residence section of the north shore; 17 minutes' ride from the business center by Northwestern L express trains to Sheridan-rd. station.
Absolutely fireproof construction; rooms finished in ceramic tile, wood, Mexican mahogany, Enelish weathered oak, solid porcelain bath fixtures; uniform janitor and messenger service.
THE PATTINGTON IS NOW IN BUILDING.
Handsomely illustrated booklet mailed on application.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO.,
44 DEARBORN-ST.
NORTH SHORE OFFICE,
SHERIDAN-RD. AND IRVING PARK-BLVD.
OPEN EVENINGS.

TO RENT—THE TURNER, N. W. COR. CLARK and Wrightwood, 4 and 5 room steam heated flats, $22 up. Also a fine outside 8 room in annex; every modern convenience; special inducements to good tenants. See janitor or BENSON & CO., 140 Dearborn and 354 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—NORTH CLARK AND OAKDALE-av., 4 and 5 room flats; steam and hot water; all modern; $25 up; special inducements; see agents on premises. BENSON & CO., 140 Dearborn and 354 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—1230 WRIGHTWOOD-AV., 6 LARGE light rooms; steam and hot water; one block to N. W. L station; $30. BENSON & CO., 354 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE EIGHT ROOM apartment in The Walton, Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT — 15 ELAINE-PL., BET. CORNELIA and Roscoe; large 4 room modern flat; $30. See janitor, renting elsewhere. Janitor or R. A. KOCH & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. N. CLARK-ST. AND ARlington-pl., 6 room flat; steam heat and janitor service; rent $25; above Sunday.
THEODOR W. BUHMANN, 1281 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS; NEAR CHICAGO-AV.; stove heat; rent $11. BOAL, HUSTON & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED North Side apartment, 4 rooms and bath. Call afternoon. 43 Wrightwood-pl.

TO RENT—COLORED PEOPLE, 4 AND 6 ROOM flats; $11. Inquire 3 Whiting-st.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 4 ROOM FLAT; special price. Apply today, 493 Evanston-av.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEAT 5 AND 6 room flats, $35, $40. 414 Belden-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—BIG SACRIFICE—NEW 2 STORY stone front, 1st flat; 5 big rooms; furnace; strictly modern; near Evanston elec. and lake; A-1 tenant; make any reasonable offer. J. F. HECHT, 804, 115 Dearborn. Cen. 3133.

TO RENT—5 ROOM MODERN FLAT; BATH, electric light, gas, hot water heat; $52.50. 308 Marion-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, South Side; must be in good neighborhood; state price. E 308, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE DONOHUE & Henneberry building, 407-429 Dearborn-st.; steam heated.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
132 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—1254 MICHIGAN-BLVD. IN NEW Southern Hotel; store, 19x40; fine location for automobile supplies. Apply at hotel office.

West Side.

TO RENT—483 W. MADISON-ST.; 15 FT. CEILing, 90 ft. deep; steam heat; low rent.
406 MADISON-ST., modern front $25
1924 LAKE-ST.; near California-av. 24
235 OGDEN-AV., steam 30
129 CONGRESS-ST., at Halsted-st. 15
E. WOLTERSDORF, Madison and Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS FOR MANUfacturing purposes, 69 and 71 N. Desplaines-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 901, 135 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STOCKROOMS SUITable for manufacturers' agents and specialties; light; elevator service; low rentals. 204 Dearborn, City Block. Phone Main 1514. Room 309, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ELEGANT OFFICES with use of reception room, suitable for physician, 2d floor, best corner in downtown district. Address E 254, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, ALL CONVENiences, $15. Inducements to real estate or loan broker equivalent to rent. F. MAINS,
Central 2370.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

*Daily. †Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—LA SALLE STATION, on the elevated loop, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. Phone H. 4676. Ticket office, 91 Adams-st. Phone C. 4446.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Peoria, Davpt., Des M., Omaha*	12.15 am	*10.35 pm
Illinois and Davenport Local.*	7.30 am	*7.35 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail.*	12.30 am	*7.35 pm
Wash'n, Oskaloosa, D. Moines*	7.30 am	* 5.15 pm
COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA FAST MAIL.		
Kansas City, El Paso, Calif.*	8.35 am	*10.35 pm
Denver, Colo. Spgs., Pueblo.*	8.35 am	*10.35 pm
Davenport, Des M'nes, Omaha.*	8.35 am	*10.35 pm
Joliet Express.*	‡11.45 am	* 5.45 pm
Peoria, Rock Island, Davenp't.*	12.00 pm	* 5.15 pm
Joliet Accommodation.*	4.15 pm	* 9.10 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis.*	4.15 pm	*10.35 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls.*	4.15 pm	*10.35 am
Peru Accommodation.*	5.15 pm	* 9.10 am
Joliet Express.*	5.15 pm	* 5.45 am
ROCKY MTN. LIMITED.		
Omaha, Colo. Springs, Denver.*	5.45 pm	* 5.15 pm
Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Atch.*		
Fort Worth, Dallas Exp.*	6.05 pm	* 9.40 am
Peoria.*	6.05 pm	* 5.15 pm
CALIFORNIA SPECIAL.		
Kansas City, El Paso, Calif.*	8.00 pm	*11.55 am
Omaha, Colo., and California*	10.00 pm	* 8.30 am
Fast Mail, St. P., and Min.*	10.00 pm	* 7.35 am
Peoria, Davenport, K. City.*	11.30 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha.*	11.59 pm	† 7.00 am

EASTERN ROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND A. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route."

Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., Auditorium and Great Northern Hotels, and stations 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 25, 1905.	Lv. Chicago	Ar. Chicago
Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jack-son, Detroit, Toledo, St. Thomas, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, New York, Boston, and Eastern Fx.	‡ 8.25 am * 9.00 am ex 8.00 pm * 9.00 pm ex11.45 pm	ex 7.50 am * 6.30 pm ex 2.55 pm * 5.30 pm ex 5.30 pm
(Trains marked "x" pass Niagara Falls.)		
Detroit Night Express	* 10.30 pm	* 7.00 am
Kalamazoo and Intermediate	* 9.00 am	* 7.40 pm
Detroit and Main Line points	* 7.00 am	* 6.00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 5.15 pm	*10.45 am
Lansing, Owosso, Saginaw, Bay City, and Saginaw Division	† 10.30 am	* 7.30 pm
Detroit and Main Line points	† 10.00 pm	* 5.30 pm
Cassopolis, Three Rivers & Air Line Division points	† 11.35 pm † 7.10 am	* 9.50 pm *10.45 am
Chicago, St. Joe, and Benton Harbor	† 7.10 am † 1.15 pm	* 2.55 pm * 7.40 pm
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.		
Grand Rapids, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac	* 9.55 pm *‡11.55 pm	* 7.15 am *‡12.35 pm
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	* 8.45 am *‡11.55 pm	* 7.15 am *‡ 4.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 1.15 pm	* 4.00 pm

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO UNION passenger station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station and at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance	† 7.00 am	*8.00 am
Fort Wayne Special	† 9.00 am	*3.00 pm
Pittsburg, Balto., Wash	* 8.00 am	*3.00 pm
Philadelphia, New York	* 8.00 am	*3.00 pm
Pittsburg and Louisville	* 9.00 am	*7.10 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10.00 am	*5.30 pm
Columbus, Balto., and Wash	*10.00 am	*3.00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10.00 am	*3.00 pm
The Manhattan Limited	*11.00 am	*3.00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	*11.00 am	*7.10 am
Philadelphia and New York	*11.00 am	*3.00 pm
The Pennsylvania Special	* 2.45 pm	*8.45 am
Pittsburg, Balto., and Wash	* 3.15 pm	*8.45 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3.15 pm	*8.45 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5.30 pm	*8.45 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5.30 pm	*7.10 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5.30 pm	*8.45 am
Fort Youngstown & N. Castle	* 7.30 pm	*8.00 am
Columbus, Pgh., and the east	* 7.30 pm	*7.10 am
Cincinnati and Dayton	* 8.40 pm	*7.10 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9.00 pm	*7.10 am
Pittsburg and the east	* 11.40 pm	*7.00 am
*Daily. †Except Sunday.		

PERE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 206 S. Clark-st. Ticket offices in Auditorium Hotel and at Grand, Great Northern, Palmer, and Sherman House. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union station), Grand Crossing, and South Chicago (Pennsylvania Stations).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Northern Michigan	7.00 am	† 7.15 pm
Grand Rapids Flyer	12.00 m	† 7.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4.40 pm	*10.58 pm
The "Resorts Special." Traverse City, Petoskey, Harbor Springs	† 7.35 pm	† 7.22 am
Parlor and cafe cars in all day trains. Sleeping car, Chicago to Traverse City and Harbor Springs.		
†Reserved. *Special. ‡Sleeping car to Grand Rapids in Night Express.		

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st., Auditorium, La Salle-st. Station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts., and 51st-st., City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day express	† 7.00 am	† 7.00 pm
Buffalo, Albany & New York	* 4.00 am	† 7.30 am
Toledo and Chicago Special	* 9.00 am	* 7.30 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 5.30 pm
Twilight Limited	* 2.30 pm	*11.50 am
Buffalo & Pittsburg Express		*11.45 am
New England Express	† 1.45 pm	*11.50 am
Buffalo and East	* 2.00 pm	* 4.00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 3.30 pm	* 4.00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am
Fast Mail, Buffalo & the East	* 8.30 pm	* 7.30 am
Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Chattanooga, W. & New York	*10.30 pm	* 9.00 pm
Buffalo and Boston Express	8.00 am	
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM—DEARBORN station. Phone Harr. 705. City Ticket Office, cor. Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1707.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Philadelphia	*11.05 am	*7.42 am
Niagara Falls, the Grand Trunk Route	* 3.05 pm	*2.00 pm
Montreal and Boston	*10.30 pm	*7.10 am
Montreal, Portland, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Yarmouth, Halifax, St. John, and Eastern Fx.	*10.30 pm	*7.42 am
Detroit and Intermediate	*10.30 pm	*9.10 pm
Detroit and Mt. Clemens	*10.05 am	*7.42 am
Saginaw and Bay City	*10.30 pm	*9.10 pm
Lansing	*10.30 pm	*7.42 am
Kalamazoo	*10.30 pm	*9.10 pm
Local: Michigan stations	† 8.12 am	†7.00 pm
Local: Kenosha and intermediate	† 4.22 pm	†9.18 pm
Local: Valparaiso	† 4.02 pm	*9.30 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Phone Central 5487.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2.45 am	*12.00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8.30 am	*12.00 n'n
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	† 8.30 am	† 5.35 pm
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*10.00 am	* 5.40 pm
Indianapolis Accommodation	* 2.20 pm	*10.25 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9.00 pm	* 7.10 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9.00 pm	* 7.10 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 9.00 pm	* 7.10 am
Lake Dixie Special	* 8.30 am	* 5.35 pm
Lake Dixie Express	† 4.00 pm	† 9.50 am
Lafayette, Monticello & Logansport	† 4.00 pm	† 9.50 am
Lafayette Accommodation	† 4.00 pm	† 9.50 am
Lafayette and Monticello

BULGE IN WHEAT ON RUSSIAN NEWS

Fears That Exports from That Country May Be Shut Off Start Advance.

BOATS BURNED AT ODESSA.

Country Supplies a Third of Total European Demand—Corn Easier, Oats Strong.

The Chicago wheat pit took fire yesterday from reports of the burning of Odessa and destruction of shipping there, as the result of the bombardment of the city by the mutineers, who had taken possession of a Russian warship. It took no great stretch of imagination to see the certain destruction of the grain elevators at that port and the shutting off of exports.

It took more imagination to foresee the spread of the revolution all over the country and the total stoppage of Russian exports, which would be a serious matter to European importing countries, and undoubtedly have a remarkably bullish effect in this country in anticipation of an enlarged foreign demand.

For a time the market went up as though this was a foregone conclusion. Prices had worked off ½c from the previous close on better weather in the northwest, and more encouraging reports of the condition of the growing crop. There had been profit taking by longs and selling by bears, who counted on still lower prices with continued good weather. Both bulls and bears scrambled to get their wheat back on the Russian reports, and there were advances of 2½c from the low point. On the bulge commission houses which had absorbed the early offerings were sellers, and there was a setback of about ¾c, the market closing with net gains of 1c in July, September, and December, and 1¼c in May.

The dangerous situation at Odessa had no effect at the opening because foreign markets were not excited, Liverpool up ½d to ¾d. less than the advance here the day before. Paris ¼c lower to ½c higher, and Berlin ¾c lower. Bad crop reports from Minnesota were given as much credit as the Odessa incident for the Liverpool advance, and Broomhall advised that wheat stocks at Odessa were about 1,600,000 bu and weekly shipments of late 400,000 bu, compared with total Russian exports of about 4,000,000 bu weekly. Comparative figures were forgotten when the burning of the city was reported.

More Claims of Rust.

The advancing tendency was accelerated by late advices from the northwest, reporting more complaints of black rust from different points in Minnesota. While the northwest missed more rains, there was wet weather in Kansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois, unfavorable for thrashing operations, which stimulated buying of July. Thrashing in Missouri is becoming general, however, and an increased movement of new wheat is expected by next week.

There were moderate purchases of new wheat in the country for shipment next month and fair arrivals at southwestern markets, particularly at St. Louis, where the soft winter wheat is proving a fine quality, 30 cars out of 35 grading No. 2 red. Cash prices there lost 2c. Local cash prices were maintained but milling sales were small, about 20,000 bu. There were reports of disappointing yields from Missouri and Tennessee and of fine prospects in Nebraska. Reduction of 30 per cent in the Mexican import duty on wheat was reported, with sales of 150,000 bu from Kansas City to Mexico. Northwestern receipts were lighter than last year, and primary points got 289,000 bu, compared with 294,000 bu a year ago.

A feature of the speculative trade was heavy buying of July by Armour and large sales of September by the same interests. There was general local and commission selling early, the offerings on the decline absorbed by Shearson-Hammill, Barrell, Kneeland, Ware-Leland, and Love. As the market started up Hulburd-Warren took a fair sized line. Pit shorts covered freely, and on the bulge early buyers took profits in advance of any depressing effect which contradictions of some of the lurid details of the Odessa story might have on the market today.

Corn Fails to Hold.

Liberal receipts and continued heavy selling by Patton and Batlett brokers cost corn prices ¾c to 1¼c early. The loss was about all recovered on local bull effort based on the strength in wheat and light country acceptances of corn, but the advance was met by renewed selling, and the market reacted again, closing ½c to ¾c lower. There were 379 cars in, including 184 contract grade, and 504 estimated. Cash prices were lower early, but rallied and closed unchanged. Shipping demand was light, sales of 100,000 bu reported. Seaboard clearances were 131,000 bu, and export sales 88,000 bu. Primary receipts were 687,000 bu, compared with 258,000 bu last year. There were favorable reports on the growing crop from Iowa and the northwest. Liverpool prices were unchanged. Pringle-Fitch-Rankin were good buyers of July, Slaughter and Nye-Jenks bought old July, against sales of September, and McReynolds bought September.

Active Trade in Oats.

Oats followed corn early, selling off ¼-¾c, but ruled strong later on the Russian news, finally, however, losing almost all of the advance. At the end July was ¼c higher at 32¾c, and September ¼c higher at 31⅜c. Speculation was broader, with big traders on both sides, and best prices showed an advance of ⅝-¾c, making a total price range of 1⅛-⅜c to 1¼-⅜c, or the best in weeks. There was a decline of ¼c in cash prices early, with a full recovery later. Shipping demand was fair, sales 175,000 bu. Receipts were 107 cars and 104 are estimated for today. The Price Current said the crop was progressing well, and messages from southern Illinois reported cutting going on. Clearances at the seaboard were 20,000 bu, and exporters reported 60,000 bu sold abroad. Early selling was by Rosenbaum, Heirholz, and McReynolds. On the rise Pringle-Fitch-Rankin, Ware-Leland, Northern Grain, and T. D. O'Brien bought, and Cudahy brokers and Logan-Bryan sold.

Lower Range in Provisions.

Provisions suffered from selling of ribs by houses supposed to be acting for Armour. Lower corn prices and a decline of 5@10c at the yards were influences also. The close showed a loss of 10@12½c for pork, lard 2½c lower to 2½c higher, and ribs 7½@10c lower. The selling credited to Armour was of July ribs, and some September was bought against it. Tuteiens bought ribs. Receipts of hogs were 35,000 head and 27,000 are estimated for today. At all the western packing points there were 35,200 head, against 35,200 last week and 62,900 last year. Liverpool quoted bacon steady to 6d higher, lard steady, and hams 6d lower.

Small Markets Unchanged.

Rye was dull. No. 2 carlots sold at 78@80c. July was 66c bid and September 63½c bid. Receipts, 3 cars.

Barley was firm, malting grades, 43@50c, feed, 40@42c, and screenings, 30@42c. Receipts were 24 cars.

Flaxseed was unchanged and there were no local receipts. No. 1 northwestern was $1.83 asked and No. 3, $1.25. Receipts at Minneapolis were 4 cars and at Duluth 6 cars.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing June 29.	Closing June 28.
July	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾	90¾
Sept.	87	88⅝	87	88⅝	87¾-⅞
Dec.	88¾	90⅝-¾	88¾	87¾-⅞	86⅝-7

CORN.

May	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝	55⅜	56¼
July	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝	55¼	55⅝
Sept.	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54⅞	55
Dec.	53⅝	54⅝-¾	53⅝	54⅝-¾	54¾
May	49⅝-¾	50	49⅝	49⅞	49⅞
July	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝	48⅝	49

OATS.

May	31⅜	31⅝-¾	31⅜	32⅜	32⅝
July	31⅜	31⅝-¾	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝-¾
Sept.	31⅜	31⅝-¾	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝-¾

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Graves of St. Louis figures there will be only enough corn in farmers' hands July 1 for one and one-half months' consumption. He writes Love: "In accordance with data furnished by the department of agriculture, the total production of corn in the United States the last ten years was 21,202,827,000 bu, or a yearly average of 2,120,283,000 bu. March 1, 1905, according to government figures, reserves of corn in farmers' hands were 954,000,000 bu. Deducting this amount from the total production for ten years gives us 20,249,000,000 bu, which, divided by 120, the number of months in ten years, gives 169,000,000 bu, the average amount fed or shipped from the farms per month the last ten years, or 2,025,000,000 bu yearly. From March 1 to July 1, four months, multiplied by the average monthly consumption, 169,000,000 bu, gives 676,000,000 bu, which, deducted from the reserves March 1, 954,000,000 bu, leaves 279,000,000 bu, representing the amount of corn in farmers' hands July 1, 1905, or a little over one and one-half months' consumption."

Purchases of new wheat to come here in July were generally small because of the rains, although one house reported that they bought more than the day before. Prices quoted by the different houses were at variance, possibly because offers were coming from a wide territory and on different inspections, and possibly also because differences of opinion over the speculative market. Some brokers reported offers of No. 2 red at 2¼@3c over July, Chicago terms, for all July shipment, with 2c over bid, while others reported that offers at 1½c over for shipment first half of July had been refused, and 1c over bid, Chicago terms. There were no offers of No. 2 hard to come here, Minneapolis bids putting this market out of line. At Kansas City No. 2 red sold at 91@92c, No. 3 red at 89c, and No. 2 hard at 96@99c. St. Louis reported 35 cars received, including 30 cars of No. 2 red, 4 of No. 3 red, and one rejected. Sales were mainly at 95c, one miller taking it all.

Thrashing returns from the south went to extremes. A favorable example came to Bartlett-Frazier from St. Louis: "A man who has a fine farm in Boyle county, Ky., says he harvested 35 bu of wheat per acre on 75 acres last year, and this year has about 175 acres, with promise of a bigger yield per acre." One of dubious tone follows: "A farmer of Union city, Tenn., writes that the wheat situation there is the worst on record. Neighbor made last year on his field 40 bu No. 2 wheat per acre. This year he made on the same field less than 7 bu per acre. Another reports his best lands, at Jordan station, averaging less than 10 bu. Thrashers started there June 19, and the rains began, and since then haven't turned a wheel. There hasn't been a car of wheat offered here, and 200 bu sold here yesterday to the Hardy Grain company at 90c, 55½ lb wheat."

The market for old wheat was quiet, with sales 25,000 bu, of which 10,000 bu was No. 2 red, sold at $1.03 in store, and 10,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10 f. o. b. St. Louis reported a sale of 5,000 bu elevator No. 2 red to come here at 97c delivered, and Kansas City said there had been sales there of 160,000 bu to go to Mexico. In the local market No. 2 hard in store was $1.05 asked and No. 1 northern nominally $1.20 f. o. b. St. Louis quoted No. 2 red 93¾c in store, an advance of 1¾c. Duluth was ½c lower at $1.11 for No. 1 northern in store and Minneapolis 1½c lower at $1.10. Demand for corn was quiet, with sales 125,000 bu, some said to be sold at a lower relative price than the day before. Oats sales were 175,000 bu.

The heavy buying of July wheat by Armour, which has continued for several days, is attracting attention in the local pit. There has been almost equally heavy and open selling of September and traders are guessing whether July shorts are being covered, with the September sold in order to get the July in as cheaply as possible, or whether a line of July is being accumulated in the belief that the movement of new wheat to market next month will be disappointing and the opportunity for a squeeze of July shorts too attractive to be missed.

"We have the brightest prospects before us on growing crop that we have had for years," says a letter to J. A. Edwards from Kingsbury, Ind. "Wheat cutting will commence July 1 and thrashing about July 10, with a three-quarter average crop of fine quality. If oats do not lodge it will be a 130 per cent crop. Corn full acreage and about ten days ahead of last year. Even stand and fine color."

No statement was given out by Receiver King of Fyfe-Manson's assets or liabilities, as was expected yesterday. The insolvency committee is working on the case, and nothing definite probably will be given out until the committee is through. J. H. Jones and James Crighton of the committee and John Hill Jr. were in conference with the members of the firm yesterday.

A fine sample of new hard winter wheat from Nebraska would grade No. 1 hard, according to Inspector Smillie. It was a sample head from a large field sent to Pope-Eckhardt by the Duff Grain company at Nebraska City, who said: "This year's crop of wheat in Nebraska is the finest we ever saw in quality, and the indications are for a good yield."

Reports were current of foreign orders to buy December wheat, presumably on the Russian situation. Several houses with good foreign connections had no orders from abroad, and what buying there was was understood to be for French account and unimportant in volume.

There is a steady shipping demand from the east for oats, more oats of late being used in New England in proportion to the amount of corn, because of their unusual cheapness relatively. Boston prices are approximately 6c for corn and 38c for oats.

Messages from St. Louis to McReynolds commented on the remarkably fine quality of the soft winter wheat received there, practically all the new crop wheat grading No. 2 red.

W. H. Lake & Co. have taken over the Randolph wire, with several offices in the southern and central parts of Illinois, the system formerly controlled by Fyfe-Manson.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 1 car; corn, 504 cars; oats, 104 cars; rye, 1 car; barley, 14 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

There were charters for 150,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 1¾c.

SHRINK IN STOCK VALUES.

NEW YORK MARKET STOPS ITS GRADUAL ADVANCE.

Traders Puzzled to Account for Tone, Whether Due to Odessa Troubles or Other Causes—Money Market Shows Symptoms of Worry and Dimensions Are Decreased Either from Coming July Settlements or the Future Demand for Gold for Europe.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 29.—[Special.]—The stock market today stopped its steady advance and not only shows a falling off of prices but exhibits at the same time a marked shrinkage in dimensions, which was considered more significant than the drop in prices. The money market showed symptoms of worry, but whether it was on account of the ultimate result of the Odessa disturbances being the cause of future shipments of gold to Europe, or whether on account of the July settlements tomorrow, could not be seen clearly.

There was more feeling here over the Odessa situation than in the foreign markets. Wheat interests felt some fear, as Odessa is a prominent wheat shipping center, and it is feared that the closing of that port may effect the supply.

The coalers were prominent today for their resistance to the reactionary tendency, the rumors of a further increase in the Reading dividend being supplemented by the strong showing of May net earnings made by Reading, Ontario and Western, and Lehigh Valley. Canadian Pacific and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis were sensitive to their relatively poor showing. The Pennsylvania group, however, was subjected to decided pressure on realizing.

The unexpected importance of a commission house failure in Chicago was the subject of considerable comment and was not a help to the stock market. Late efforts toward recovery were defeated by the rise in the call money rate. Louisville and Nashville broke sharply when only the regular dividend was declared, and the market closed easy at about the lowest of the day.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales par value $2,365,000. U. S. bonds were all unchanged on call.

Close: Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487.05 for demand and, at 485.15@485.20 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, 486 and 488; commercial bills, 485; bar silver, 58½; Mexican dollars, 45½; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular. Money on call strong and higher, 2¼@3½, closing, bid, 3; offered at 3½ per cent. Time loans dull and steady; 60 days and 90 days, 3 per cent; six months, 3½@3¾.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing—June 29.	Closing—June 28.
Allis-Chal. pfd.	100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
Amal. Cop.	51,300	82	83¼	81⅞	82⅝	81⅜
Am. Car. Fdy.	1,000	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35½	35¼
Do pfd.	100	98	98	98	98	98
Am. Cot. Oil.	100	32	32	32	32	
Am. Hide	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Do pfd.	1,100	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	38⅜
Am. Linseed pfd.	100	40	40	40	40	
Am. Loco.	4,900	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	48⅜
Do pfd.	100	114	114	114	114	114
Am. Malt. pfd.	100	24	24	24	24	
Am. Steel Fdy.	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅞
Do pfd.	100	38	38	38	38	
Am. Smelt.	8,200	114⅜	114⅝	113¾	113⅞	113¾
Do smel. pfd B.	300	100	100	98¼	98¼	98½
Am. Sugar.	1,000	138⅜	138⅜	138½	138½	139¼
Am. Woolen	1,800	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	34¾
Do pfd.	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Anaconda	1,700	107⅞	109	107⅞	108	106¼
Atch.	12,100	83⅞	84¼	83	83	82⅝
Do pfd.	200	104	104	104	104	104¼
A. C. Line	3,900	164	165	163	163	163½
B. & Ohio	27,500	114	114⅜	113⅝	113¾	114¼
Do pfd.	300	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
B. R. T.	20,500	69	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Butterick	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	
Can. Pac.	7,900	153¾	155¾	153¼	155¼	152
Can. So.	200	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	69¼
C. of N. J.	100	202	202	202	202	
C. & Ohio.	12,600	55¼	55¾	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝
C. & Alton pfd.	400	78¾	79	78¾	79	78¾
C. G. W.	5,300	20¾	20¾	19⅝	19⅞	20¼
Do pfd B.	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜
C. M. & St. P.	9,200	177¼	177¾	176¼	176½	177¾
C. & N. W.	2,100	207	207	204	205	207½
Do rights.	1,700	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
Chgo. Term.	200	18½	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
Do pfd.	900	36	38	36	36	
C. C. C. & St. L.	500	98	97	97	97	98
C. F. & I.	3,100	44¾	45	44	44¾	44¾
Colo. So.	700	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¾
Do 2d pfd.	500	37	37	37	37	37¼
C. H. C. & I.	200	14	14	14	14	
Con. Gas.	600	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾	191½
Corn Prod.	600	10¾	11	10¾	11	10¾
Do pfd.	100	48	48	48	48	
D. & H.	800	190	190	188½	189½	189½
D. & Rio Gr.	5,700	37¾	38¼	37¼	38¼	37¾
D. & R. G.	500	30¼	30¾	29¾	29½	30¼
Do pfd.	100	88½	88½	88½	88½	88¾
D. M. & N. Do.	200	22	22	22	22	22
Det. Un.	200	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾
Dis. Sec.	600	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
D. S. S. & A.	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd.	400	28¼	28¼	28	28	28¼
Erie	26,400	44¾	44¾	44	44	44½
Do 1st pfd.	3,500	81¾	81¾	81	81	81½
Do 2d pfd.	2,500	69¾	69¾	69	69	69¾
Fed. Mng. pfd.	200	95¾	95¾	95	95	95¼
Gen. Chem.	100	62	62	62	62	
Gen. Elec.	400	176¾	176¾	176	176	176
Gt. Nor. pfd.	800	281¼	281¼	280	281½	282½
Havana Elec. pfd.	400	55	55	55	55¼	55
H. Valley	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
Do pfd.	400	93¾	93¾	93	93	93¾
Ill. Cent.	600	166¼	166½	166	166¼	165¾
Int. Paper	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Int. Pump pfd.	100	80¾	80¼	80¼	80¾	
Int. Cem. pfd.	100	51	51	51	51	52
K. C. So.	100	27	27	27	27	26½
Do pfd.	100	56	56	56	56	55¾
Knick. Ice	1,100	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	23¾
Long Island	100	55	55	55	55	55
L. & N.	21,900	131	131¾	130¾	130¾	130⅝
Manhattan	400	164½	165	164¾	165	165¼
Met.	12,600	124¾	125¾	124¾	125	124½
Do sec.	10,800	81½	82⅜	81½	81⅝	81¾
Mex. Cent.	2,600	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	500	123½	123½	122	123	123
Do pfd.	900	161⅝	161⅝	161	161⅜	161⅝
Mo. Pac.	3,300	100	100¾	99¼	99⅝	100¼
M., K. & T.	2,000	36¾	36¾	36	36	36¾
Do pfd.	400	64¾	64¾	63½	63½	64
Nat. Enamel	2,300	28	28	28	28	
N. C. & St. L.	100	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	148
Nat. Bis.	200	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62¾
Nat. Lead	400	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40¾
Nat. R. R. M. pfd.	300	36	36	36	36	35¾
N. Y. Lack. & W.	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	
N. Y. Cent.	9,000	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
N. Y. Dock pfd.	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	
N. Y. N. H. & H.	200	190	190	190	190	
N. Y. O. & W.	12,300	33¾	33¾	33	33⅜	33¼
Norf. & W.	8,600	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	84½	84¼
Nor. Am.	200	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100½
Nor. Pac.	400	188½	188¾	188	188	188¾
Pac. Mail	3,400	45¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
Penna.	48,300	141⅞	141⅞	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
Peo. Gas.	5,900	103⅜	104⅛	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝
Phila. R. T.	100	116	116	115	115	
P. C. C. & St. L.	200	78	78	78	78	
Pitts Coal.	200	15	15	15	15	15
Do pfd.	100	85	85	85	85	85
Pressed Steel.	1,400	39½	39¾	39	39	39¼
Pullman	100	240	240	240	240	
Ry. Steel Spg.	200	32¾	33¼	32	32	
Reading	70,000	100	100¾	99½	100	99¾
Do 2d pfd.	900	91⅛	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	91⅛
Rep. I. & S.	900	19¼	19¾	19	19¾	19½
Do pfd.	1,800	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾	78¾
R., W. & O.	100	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	
Rock Island.	7,300	30¾	30¾	30	30¼	30¾
Do pfd.	500	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	75¾
Rub. Goods.	200	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	34
Do pfd.	100	104	104	104	104	104
St. J. & G. I. 2d.	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	600	67¼	67¼	67	67¼	67¾
St. L. S. W.	200	25¾	25¾	25	25	25¾
Sloss-Sheff.	300	83	83	83	83	83½
So. Pac.	21,600	64¾	64¾	63¼	64	63¾
So. Ry.	4,000	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅝
Do pfd.	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Tenn. Coal.	22,000	84	84	82½	82½	84¼
Tex. Pac.	2,000	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Tol. Rys.	100	34½	34½	34½	34½	
Tol., St. L. & W.	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do pfd.	500	57¾	57¾	57	57	57¾
Twin City.	1,700	113¾	114	113½	113⅝	113¾
Do rights.	900	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Union Bag.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd.	200	74	74	74	74	74
U. Pac.	35,700	127⅜	128¼	126⅞	127¼	128¾
United Inv.	100	53	53	53	53	52½
Do pfd.	1,800	85⅜	88	85¾	87¼	85¾
U. S. Cast Pipe.	1,600	29¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	29
Do pfd.	2,200	90¾	94¾	90¾	94⅜	93¾
U. S. Lea. pfd.	350	107	108¾	107	106¾	107
Do ctfs.	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
Do pfd.	200	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Rubber.	300	40⅝	40¾	40	40	41
Do pfd.	300	108¾	108¾	107½	107½	108
U. S. Reduct.	800	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
Do pfd.	400	67	67	67	67	66½
U. S. Steel.	35,200	32	32	31¼	31¼	32¼
Do pfd.	28,000	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	98¼
V. Car. Chem.	500	36	36	35¾	35¾	36
*Do pfd.	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	109¼
Wabash pfd.	700	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	40
W. Union.	900	93¾	93¾	93	93¼	93½
Wis. Cent.	500	23½	24¼	23½	23¾	24¼
Do pfd.	600	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼

*Ex. dividend.
Total sales, 790,842 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	243@250	United States	122½@125
American	230@240	Fargo	235@250

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S 2s, reg.	104@104½	U S 4s, coup.	105@105¼
U S 2s, coup.	104¼@105	U S 4s, new, reg.	132@132¾
U S 3s, reg.	104@104½	U S 4s, new coupn	
U S 3s, coup.	104@104½		132¼@133¼
U S 3s, small.	103¾	D C 3.65s	118½
U S 4s, reg.	104@104¾	Philippine	108¼

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—

	10 A. M.	TO 3 P. M.
1000 Adams Ex 4s	104	3000 L N A-C 1st	111¾
1000 Am Hide 5s	97	44000 Met St ref 4s	91
1000 Am Ice deb 6s	77	5000 Mex C 4½s	97½
2000 Am Tob 6s	115	15000 do con 4s	97⅝@97¾
58000 do 4s	75¾	35000 do 1st inc.	21¾@22
13000 Atch 4s	100⅝@100¾	1000 Minn-St L 1st	
1000 do East O 4s	99⅝		137
10000 A C L 4s	102¾	9000 M K-T 4s	101¾
4000 do 2d	104½@104¾	4000 do 2d	93¾
12000 do 3½s	97¾@98	21000 Mo P 5s	1017.107
10000 do S W 3½s	82¾	1000 Morris-Essex	
17000 Balt 4s	96¾	1st	120½
10000 C of Ga con 5s		1000 Mut Gas 5s	104¾
	113¾@114	1000 N C-St L 1st	122
54000 Cent Pac 1st	101¼@¾	15000 N Y C deb 4s	101¼
		2000 do 3½s	100¾
9000 do 3½s	85¾	10000 N Y G El 5s	
11000 C O 5s	115		110¾@¼
12000 do 4s	107¾@¾	1000 Norf W 4s	102¾
7000 C A 5½s	118	2000 do 6s	125@126
123000 C B & Q 4s	103⅝	15000 Or Ry 4s	95@95¼
2000 Chi Gas 5s	110	13000 Nor P 4s	106
1000 C M & St P So M		1000 O S L 4s	103¾@104
6s	111¾	1000 O S L Gu	108
1000 do Term 5s	111¾	29000 do 6s	96@97¼
2000 do 4s	101	2000 Pa 4s	98¼
6000 Rock Is	93¾@94	10000 do conv 3½s	103@¾
26000 do 4s	81¾@82¼	20000 Rdg gn 4s	103¾@¾
4000 do ref 4s	90¾	4000 do 2d C 4s	100¾
2000 C R I-P R 4s	107@¾	2000 St L-I M 5s	116
1000 CStPM-O con	136¾	5000 do R-G 4s	95
18000 Chi Term 4s	104¼	10000 St L-S F W 1st	
cpn off	97	g 4s	91
15000 Colo Ind 5s	72@73	68000 St L S W con	
	72@73	g 4s	81¾@82
15000 A T L 5s	103¾	15000 A T L 5s	103¾
34000 do Bs	70¼@71	17000 do 4s	80¼@¾
1000 Colo Mid 4s	75¼	20000 S P 4s	93@94
3000 ColoSo 4s	94¾@95	46000 do ref 4s	ctfs
3000 Cuba 5s	106¾		97½@¾
10000 Del Lack & W 7s		25000 So Ry 5s	120¼@¾
	103¾@¼	5000 T C I 5s	99@100
1000 Det Un 1st 4½s	96	7000 ThirdAv 4s	97¾@¾
1000 Dis Sec 5s	79¾	2000 T P-W 4s	94½
5000 D S S-A 5s	116	21000 Tol St L-W 4s	80
3000 E T V-Ga con		1000 UndLondon 5s	98¾
g 5s	120¼	4000 U P 4s	102
22000 Erie conv 4s	106	10000 do conv	127
9000 do Pa Coal 4s	98	2000 United SF 6s	89¾
47000 do gen 4s	93¾	2000 U S Cmp 4s	
5000 Gn B R	224	new	132¾
25000 Hav El con 6s		5000 U S Lea 6s	100
	92¾@93	128000 U S of M 4s	
87000 Imp Gas 6s	104¾		91¾@¾
37000 Ind Sug 6s	98¼@¾	12000 U S Realty 5s	93¾
106000 do 4½s ctfs		75000 US Steel 5s	94¼@¾
	91¼@¾	7000 Wab 1st	117¾
11000 C G N 5s	102	2000 do P T 1st	106
10000 Int Pap 6s	109¾	24000 do do 2d 4s	40
5000 K C F S-M 4s		30000 do deb B	73¾@74
	89¼@¾	12000 W Md 4s	88@89
140000 K C So 5s	71¾	5000 W L E con 4s	94
7000 L S-M S 4s	101¼	20000 Wis Cent 4s	
21000 L N 4s	100¾		95¾@96
5000 do col 4s	99¼		
Total sales, $2,759,500.			

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Petroleum—Easy.

TOLEDO, O., June 29.—Oil—North Lima, 86c; South Lima and Indiana, 81c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 29.—Credit balances, $1.27. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 103,120 brls; average, 80,040; runs, 107,670 brls; average, 71,419. Shipments, Lima, 63,222 brls; average, 61,231; runs, Lima, 75,990 brls; average, 54,616.

Speaker Henderson Better.

Dubuque, Ia., June 29.—A marked improvement in the condition of Former Speaker Henderson is reported by his physicians. The patient is able to move his arm, which had been totally paralyzed.

JULY INVESTMENTS

We own and offer, subject to sale, the following:

CITY OF MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH., Refunding and Improvement	4's
CITY OF GREEN BAY, WIS., School,	4's
CITY OF BARABOO, WIS., Water,	4's
CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., School,	4½'s
COUNTY OF HAMILTON, TENN., Funding	4½'s
COUNTY OF WASHITA, O. T., Refunding	4¾'s
CITY OF NEW CASTLE, PA., School	3½'s
BOROUGH OF JERSEY SHORE, PA., Refunding	3½'s
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. General Mortgage	3½'s
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Purchased Lines, First Mortgage	3½'s
CONSOLIDATED

PURCHASE MEANS RESIDENCE TRACT

Third National Bank Acres South of Jackson Park Sold for $125,000.

HOUSES WILL BE PUT UP.

Improvements of High Grade to Be Made--Apartment Buildings Shut Out.

The vacant acres in the old Third National bank tract south of Jackson park are to be converted into a high grade residence district. This is assured by the approval yesterday by Judge Bethea of the sale of forty acres of the tract by Receiver David B. Lyman to a syndicate for $125,000.

Ald. Frank I. Bennett is the managing head of the syndicate, which includes several officials of the Illinois Central railroad and other local capitalists. They contemplate the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars in the erection of fine residences and such other improvements as will make the new district a handsome residence section.

It will extend from Sixty-seventh street on the north to Seventy-first street on the south, with Jeffery avenue on the east and Cregier avenue on the west. In it will be forty acres acquired last March at the foreclosure sale of the J. Irving Pearce properties, which were bid in for $250,000 by the creditors.

Sold at $3,000 an Acre.

The property just acquired lies directly south of the park and west of Jeffery avenue. The sale was at the rate of a little more than $3,000 an acre. Unless substantial objections are filed against the sale by July 10 next, which is not anticipated, the sale will be made absolute, and the purchasing syndicate will enter at once upon the work of improving the property. A building line is to be established, only high grade residences constructed, and flat buildings will be barred.

The bank still has sixty acres of the 100 acre tract, but it is understood that this also may be acquired.

In 1893, during the world's fair boom, an offer of $1,000,000 was made for this tract, but was refused, largely owing to the efforts of the late J. Irving Pearce.

Purchase by Karpen Brothers.

Karpen Bros., furniture manufacturers, have bought from Mrs. Maria Shuttler of Milwaukee the building at 258-60 Wabash avenue and have leased the ground under it for a term of ninety-nine years.

For the building, which is a five story and basement brick structure fronting forty feet with a depth of 132 feet, the Karpens pay $40,000. The annual ground rental on the land, which has a depth of 172 feet, is $8,000. This is 4 per cent on $200,000, which is at the rate of $5,000 a front foot and a little over $39 a square foot. The lease also contains an option to purchase within two years at $245,000. The store space is occupied by the John Church company, which holds the entire building under a lease expiring in two years. Otis O. Hall negotiated the deal.

It is the purpose of the Karpens to utilize the property in connection with their furniture snowrooms, which occupy 125 feet frontage at 197-191 Michigan avenue, across the alley east of the Shuttler property. It is announced, however, that nothing will be done for at least two years.

The acquirement of the Shuttler property will give the Karpens practically 30,000 square feet of ground space. The deal is of significance as marking the rapid growth of the furniture manufacturing business of Chicago.

Clark Street Property Sold.

The conveyance of the property at 316-18 South Clark street by William H. Holden and Kristine L. Watkins to the Northern Trust company as trustee for $95,000 was filed for record. The ground fronts 45½ feet with a depth of 106 feet, and is improved with a four story and basement brick building. The deal was subject to an incumbrance of $50,000.

The estate of L. C. Paine Freer has bought from Catherine Casey the property at 227 Washington street, 20x180 feet, with four story building for $40,000.

Aurora Gas Bond Issue.

A trust deed was filed for record from the Western United Gas and Electric company of Aurora to the American Trust and Savings bank, trustee, to secure an issue of $5,000,000 refunding and improvement bonds. The bonds are payable in 1950, bear 5 per cent interest, and are redeemable at the option of the company on Feb. 1, 1915, of any semi-annual interest payment day thereafter upon payment of premium of 3 per cent and accrued interest. Of the issue, $730,000 is to be issued at once, $700,000 from time to time, and $1,770,000 to be used for the retirement of outstanding bonds.

The various properties of the company in the counties of Kane, Will, Dupage, and Cook are given as security.

A building permit for the New Illinois Athletic club was issued. The structure, to be erected at 145-147 Michigan avenue, will be twelve stories high and will cost $600,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

LAKE VIEW.

Cuyler-av., 178 w of W. Ravenswood Park. s f, 20x125. May 18 [J. C. Schwartz to Mary J. Benson]..... $ 2,750
Evanston-av., 60 s w of Sheridan-rd., w f, 25x[illegible]; incumbrance $2,500, revenue $2.50, July 14, 1899 [Adelaide A. Carle to Thos. J. Williams of Kansas City, Mo.]... 1
Fernald-av., 301 s of Western, s f, 50x124, June 28 [Oscar B. Conklin to Otto H. Faas]..... 3,400
Lincoln-av., 81 s of Hesse-st., s w f, 25x115, June 27 [Leonard Heer to Carl and Hulda Bearbaum]..... 2,500
Wayeland-av., 201 s of Robey-st., n f, 50x124, May 18 [W. E. Turner to Anna O. Rood]..... 1,800

JEFFERSON.

Belden-av., 50 s of Ballou-st., n f, 25x125, June 27 [H. Havrling to John Cleve]..... 3,000
Same ppty, June 27 [John Cleve to Anna Hawkins]..... 3,000
Circuit court commissioners, partn. l. 2, subdn. s ½, n e ¼, and e ½, s ¾, n w ¼, 21, 40, 13, June 22 [Preston W. Gray to Henry G. Kander]..... 10,000
Hamlin-av., 149 s of Cornelia-st., s f, 25x125, June 16 [A. Haentze to E. Burnahlin]. 1,800
Harding-av., 240 n of North, e f, 24x125, June 28 [J. Heinold to Clarence E. Lee]. 2,750
Irving Park-av., s w cor N. 52d, containing 13.10 acres, June 16 [Emily Killian to Augusta Lehmann]..... 22,500
Irving Park-av., 200 e of Homan, s f, 50x125, June 28 [Ann Nellie Field to Albert Dobroth]..... 1,100
Kedzie-av., 161 n of Bryce, w f, 50x125, June 1 [A. Glang to Julius Samborski]..... 1,300
Palmer-av., 226 s of Montrose-blvd., w f, 20x125, 20x125, June 27 [Louis J. Polka to Kate A. Polka]..... 1

NORTH CHICAGO.

Elston-av., 175 s of Fullerton, n e f, 25x125, June 27 [J. S. Kobs to Anton Glenc]. 2,250
Erie-st., 83 e of Sedgwick, s f, 24x100, June 26 [A. Brinkerhoff to Geo. H. Hall]. 5,000
Orchard-pl., 224 s of Belden-av., e f, 42x125, June 28 [W. J. Cummings to Henry Trapler]..... 5,375
Rees-st., 161 s of Halsted, s f, 22x100, June 28 [F. Zimmerman et al., by M. in C., to Emma Schweitzer]..... 2,800

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Clark-st., S. 315 and 316, 49 7-12x104, and 4 story and basement brick bldg, incumb. $50,000, June 15 [Wm. H. Holden and Aristine L. Watkins (widow) to the Northern Trust company as trustee for the estate of Sidney A. Kent, deceased]..... 95,000
Dearborn-st., 60 s of 36th, s f, 30x125, June 1 [Mary Anne Brown to Jennie Wrecker]. 2,000
Prairie-av., 3272, 20x125, June 27 [Flora R. M. Taylor and husband, Geo. C., to Anna M. Holmquist]..... 5,000
Same ppty, June 27 [Anna M. Holmquist to Flora R. M. Taylor]..... 5,000
Washington-st., 227, 20x180, and imp., June 28 [Catherine Casey to estate of L. C. Paine Freer]..... 40,000

HYDE PARK.

Clark-st., 141 s of 119th, s f, 50x120, June 28 [estate of H. Millar to Sarah A. Miller]. 1,200
Drexel-av., 344 n of 76th-st., w f, 20x125, June 27 [A. O'Donahue to Frank J. Johnson]..... 1,200
Lake-av., 242 s of Oakwood, s f, 40x200, und. ½ inst., May 10, 1901 [Northern Trust company, trustee, to Chas. Henry Conrad]
Mackinaw-av., 250 n of 90th-st., w f, 20x140, June 5 [E. L. Hasenbank to Fenton R. Finley]..... 1,000

LAKE.

55th-st., 87 w of Loomis, s f, 50x150, und. ½ inst., June 24 [H. Goldstein to Simon Goldstein]..... 1,100
Hermitage-av., 108 s of 43th-st., e f, 24x125, June 15 [Josef Hyzst to Szymint Nowak]. 1,600
Honore-st., 148 n of 61st, w f, 75x124, April 14 [G. F. Hawley to Chas. H. Hendricks]. 1,250
Marshfield-av., 26 s of 71st-st., w f, 25x74.57, May 22 [C. H. Hendricks to Carl B. Lofgren]..... 1,200
Princeton-av., n w cor 45th-st., s f, 25x125, und. ½ inst., June 14 [S. Goldstein to Henry Goldstein]..... 2,300
48th-st., 206 w of Homan-av., s f, 48x124, June 26 [H. C. Abbott to Perry S. Abbott]. 1,300
59th-st., s e cor Portland-av., s f, 20x125, und. ½ inst., June 14 [S. Goldstein to Henry Goldstein]..... 2,300
Wentworth-av., 70 n of 45th-st., e f, 72x122, und. ½ inst., June 14 [H. Goldstein to Simon Goldstein]..... 5,500
Winchester-av., 174 s of 81st-st., w f, 80x124, and s ½ in. May 24 [same to Chas. A. Hendricks]..... 1,600

WEST CHICAGO.

Ayres-st., 300 n of Huron-st., e f, 24x100, June 27 [J. Zaick to Josefa Parasinak]. 1,100
Center-av., 304 n of Huron-st., e f, 24x100, June 27 [J. Jakulek to Frank Dolezal]. 3,000
Erie-st., n w cor Horne-av., s f, 66.8x125, May 20 [C. H. Grandy to Thomas J. O'Brien]..... 3,750
40th-av., s w cor Cortez-st., s f, 303x302, June 13 [J. R. Seavey to George C. Bolten]..... 6,000
Franklin-av., 165 s of Kinzie-st., w f, 82x225, June 29 [S. M. Turner to Frank Waterman]..... 3,200
Halsted-st., 150 s of Jackson-blvd., s f, 25x126, May 24 [Anton C. Berg, by attorney in fact, to Charles G. Berg]..... 6,000
Jackson-st., 125 s of Central Park-av., s f, 25x129, June 14 [John P. Ready to Robert H. Watson]..... 15,000
Lake-st., 170 e of Robey, s f, 25x120, June 28 [A. C. Turney to George Nurnberg]. 2,500
Monroe-st., 495 w of 135th-av., s f, 84x108, June 26 [R. P. Spandafora to Frank S. Miller]..... 3,500
Monroe-st., w cor 120th, 24x72, May 24 [Anton C. Berg, by attorney in fact, to Charles G. Berg]..... 3,000
Pine-av., 100 n of Madison-st., w f, 100x177½, June 27 [G. H. Philbrick to Clayton R. Crafts]..... 2,037
Polk-st., 106 w of Robey, s f, 24x125, incumb. $3,500, June 28 [A. Gittelsohn to Moses Breman]..... 5,500
Polk-st., s cor Campbell-av., s f, 40x125, May 20 [Elizabeth Upstone to William Gifford]..... 2,250
Belden-st., 100 w of Wood, s f, 24x100, incumb. $2,200, June 28 [William H. Nolan to Josef and Frantiska Sinkule]..... 4,100
Turner-av., 125 s of 25th-st., e f, 25x125, May 11 [v. Chrt to Jan Juraner]..... 2,675
12th-st., s w cor S. 43d-av., s f, 50x142, June 28 [A. F. Lewis to Fred W. Crauer]..... 4,500
Washington-blvd., 462 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x118, June 28 [C. L. Childs to E. C. Burell]..... 3,125

Building Permits.

Mrs. Le Bahm, 1 story frame front addition, 838 Wolfram-st..... $ 600
Board of education, 1 story addition, 641-59 North Monticello-av..... 30,000
H. R. Feld, 2 story brick stores and flats, 1262 Armitage-av..... 6,000
Albert Jacek, 1 story front addition, 273 Wabansia-st..... 650
B. Czaikowski, 2 story brick stores and flats, 2567 Milwaukee-av..... 8,000
Joseph Lukowicz, 2 story brick flats, 751 Dickson-st..... 5,000
Adolph Rys, 2 story frame flats, 1122 Clifton Park-av..... 3,500
Joseph Kasak, 2 story frame flats, 1264 St. Louis-av..... 3,500
Anton Fuiri, 2 story frame flats, 1262 St. Louis-av..... 3,500
Joseph Hauss, 2 story brick flats, 1256 St. Louis-av..... 5,000
Joseph Weichar, 2 story brick flats, 1108 Clifton Park-av..... 4,500
Joseph Hess, 2 story brick flats, 1083 Homard-av..... 5,000
Mrs. Margaret Moser, 3 story brick stores and flats, 747 Halsted-st..... 5,500
Anton Starrs, 3 story brick flats, 1220 St. Louis-av..... 4,500
Mrs. Bertha Weber, 2 story brick stores and flats, 1048 West Lake-st..... 9,000
Illinois Athletic club, 12 story brick clubhouse, 145-47 Michigan-av..... 600,000
J. Miller, 1 story frame cottage, 1270 West 71st-pl..... 800
Cook County lodge, 4 story brick hall, 6316-18 Yale-av..... 40,000
John Gillin, three 2 story brick apartments, 122-26 61st-st..... 25,000
C. Hennes, 3 story brick flats, 1032 Arlington-st..... 8,000
Walter W. Wilcox, 1½ story frame cottage, 2256 North Monticello-av..... 2,000
Walter W. Wilcox, two 1½ story frame cottages, 2216-2234 North Monticello-av..... 4,000
Walter W. Wilcox, 1½ story brick cottage, 2365 North Monticello-av..... 2,000
Fred Miller Brewing company, 2 story brick private barn, 141-43-45 North Western-av. 4,000
Commonwealth Electric company, 224 and Fisk-sts., 2 story power house..... 50,000
Commonwealth Electric company, 1 and 2 story brick power house, 225 and Fisk-sts. 85,000

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

We shall close at 1 p. m. tomorrow and on every Saturday in July and August.

Clearing 200 Men's Suits at $17.50.

THESE are odd suits left from lines that have been selling for $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00. They exhibit the well known characteristics of our clothing for men—correct cut, best workmanship and all wool fabrics in neat patterns. All sizes in the lot. Bargains at $17.50.

Second floor.

Blue Serge Suits, $15.00.

For shape, style, workmanship and *satisfactory service* they have no equal at $15.00. Cut single and double breasted.

Holiday Outing Trousers, $2.50.

Three hundred pairs—a special purchase for just-before-the-Fourth; every pair well made, of excellent fabrics, and every pair a bargain at $2.50.

Outing Suits, $10.00.

Only 75 of these suits left. We doubt if they can be duplicated this season at $10.00.

Young Men's Suits, $15, $11, $9.

The "Fraternity" model suits in double and single breasted styles; have well shaped trousers, shoulders and lapels; chest measures 31 to 36. Clearing in 3 lots, at $9.00, $11.00 and $15.00.

Furnishings for the "Fourth."

WE have anticipated holiday demand for men's furnishings with one of the best selected stocks ever assembled in Chicago. The men's section is conveniently located just inside the State street south door.

First floor.

Holiday and Vacation Shirts, $1.50 to $5.00.

This season's unusually large demand for shirts with cuffs and collar attached finds us admirably supplied with a large assortment in:

Silk, Pongee, Flannel, Swastette.

Just the thing for holiday and vacation wear, $1.50 to $5.

Negligee Shirts, $1.50 to $3.50.

We have an especially good and carefully selected stock of these in madras and cheviots. Shirts with cuffs attached to meet every demand—$1.50 to $3.50.

Shirts Reduced to $1.50.

An assortment of high-grade shirts, in cheviots and madras, dark effects—broken size lots—reduced to $1.50.

Four-in-Hand Neckties.

A special assortment of English twill four-in-hands—two inches wide and reversible—at this special price:

35c each; 3 for $1.00.

Clearing Boys' Clothing.

THIS sale occurs opportunely for parents who would economically fit out the hearty, growing boy for his vacation romp. Price reductions in this section for clearing purposes have produced some extraordinary values.

3d floor.

Boys' suits in the Norfolk and double-breasted styles, for ages 8 to 16 years, reduced for clearing to $10.00, $7.50 and **$5.00**

Boys' Furnishings.

Bathing Suits, up from..... 50c
Straw Sailors, up from..... 75c
Boys' and girls' washable headwear, up from..... 50c
Blouses and Shirts, up from..... 50c

Women's Patrician Tan Low Shoes for Comfort.

PATRICIAN tans occupy a unique position among summer shoes. They are practically without a rival. As tan leather is the ideal leather for summer wear—porous, not loaded with oil and acid—so Patrician tans are the ideal summer shoes. Made according to correct principles, they do not "draw" the feet.

Second floor.

Patricians come in so many styles that a perfect fit for practically every type of foot is assured. At the prices they are the best shoes for women and girls we have been able to find—the best that are sold for less than $5.00. And the prices are always the same:

Women's Patricians..... $3.50 Misses' Patricians..... $2.50 Children's Patricians..... $2.00

High Grade Low Shoes, $5.00 and Up.

One eyelet pumps; two, three and four eyelet Gibson ties in all the shades of tan, white canvas and kid; and the ever popular oxford ties. These low shoes will not slip at the heel.

NOTE—Our assortment of white canvas and imported white morocco shoes is the best in Chicago.

Mandel Brothers

Tomorrow we shall close at 1 o'clock, and continue to close at that hour every Saturday during July and August.

Any man's suit $20

(Dress suits, Prince Alberts and a few blue and black suits are excepted)

We couldn't give you better clothing if we took your measure and made these suits up to your particular specifications—but we'd have to charge you at least twice as much. Take your choice now of any suit in the house—Mandel Special and Brokaw Brothers' clothing included—$25, $30 and $35 values, $20.

Men's cool clothing for hot weather

Two-piece outings, single and double breasted, some ¼ or ½ silk lined, made of blue and gray serges, French flannels, homespuns and crashes, large assortment of sizes and colorings, special

$10 $12 $15

Men's wash *and* fancy vests at $2.25

Late in the season for a manufacturer to have men's wash vests on his hands. We bought at prices that enable us to sell you 3.50, $4 and $ vests, single and double breasted, practically all sizes, at the exceptionally low price of 2.25

High-grade outing trousers $4

Made of the finest sort of material, peg tops and regular, plain or roll bottoms, made to sell at $6, special at $4.

Men's light-weight coats 1.50

Men's summer coats, cool and comfortable; made of alpaca, serges, silk and Sicilian, ranging in price from 1.50 to $6.

Boys' high-grade suits reduced

A general clearing out of boys' two-piece double and single breasted Norfolks, single-breasted outings, with belted trousers; Russian, sailor, Buster Brown, and Eton suits, with straight or knickerbocker trousers—some suits have two pairs—values ranging up to $10, reduced to $6.

Boys' wash suits 1.65

Boys' wash suits, kilt and sailor styles, sizes 3 to 10 years, broken lines, some slightly soiled—$3, $4 and $5 values, special at 1.65.

Boys' wash vests 50¢

Special offering of boys' wash vests, sizes 8 to 16 years, in plain white and neat patterns, launder splendidly—$1 and 1.50 values, specially priced at 50c.

Boys' knee pants $1

Boys' knee pants, taped & strongly made, sizes 3 to 16 years, made of neat mixtures and plain blue and black materials—1.50 and $2 values, special at $1.

Economy basement: Entire sample line of boys' $6 and 7.50 suits—Russian, Eton, blouse, etc., 3.45.

Economy basement: Boys' suits, 3 to 16 years, Russian, Eton, blouse, sailor, 2-piece Norfolk, 1.95.

Marshall Field & Co.

This store will be closed at one o'clock tomorrow and on all the following Saturdays of July and August.

Last Two Days of the

20% Discount Sale of Men's Clothing

Pre-inventory reductions on our entire lines of Men's Fancy Mixed Business Suits, Light Weight Overcoats, Fancy Mixed Trousers and Cravenette Rain Coats.

(Men's Outing Suits and Staple Blue and Black Suits excepted.)

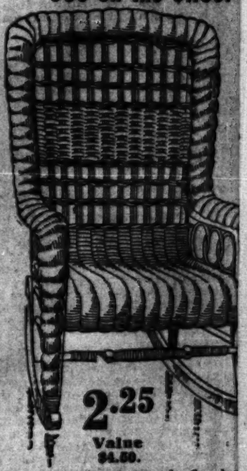
All Coachmen's Clothing included in this sale.

REVELL & C

SPECIAL SALE

500 Rocke

50c on the $1.00.



2.25
Value $4.00.

We have placed on sale five hu large, handsome birch back, broad Roll Arm Rockers, complete as per tration above. A suitable articl parlor, living room, bedroom, or ar ce, 2.25.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL &

Cor. Adams-st. and Wabash

ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

STATE & VANBUREN STREETS

$10 Outing and Regular Suits, 5.00

OUTINGS of fine pure wool flannels in blue, black, and brown checks and stripes, excellent homespuns, cheviots, and tweeds; **Regular Suits**, durable, well made, serge-lined, double and twist pure wool tweeds and cassimeres, sizes 34 to 44, $10 values, priced for tomorrow's selling at..... **5.00**

$3 Outing and Regular Trousers, pure wool flannels and crash outings and dark stripe worsteds and tweeds..... **1.50**

$8 and $10 Youths' and Small Men's Suits, 3.75; sizes 30 to 38 inch chest measure, outings of flannels and homespuns; Regular Suits, neat, durable cassimeres and tweeds, all pure wool, at less than half of value..... **3.75**

For the Boys' Fourth

$5 Double-Breasted Norfolk and Vest Suits, 1.85; a clean-up of all odd suits, but every size from 8 to 16 years, a snap at **1.85**

Russian and Buster Wash Suits, plain and striped chambrays, special Saturday at..... **45c**

$2 Regatta Wash Suits, desirable colorings and white, neat and serviceable; special at..... **85c**

Tudor Suits, 50c and 75c kind..... 33c

Brownie Overalls..... 15c **Chambray Blouses..... 15c**

"S. & H." Green Stamps Free on Every Purchase

$7.50 for Women's $12.50 Covert Coats.

ONE of the best opportunities in our great clearing sale—one table filled with $12.50 covert jackets, collarless style, taffeta lined, mostly large sizes—38 to 46 bust—all reduced to $7.50.

Fourth floor.

$15.00 Cheviot Jackets Reduced to $10.

Jackets of black cheviots, 21 inches long, collarless style, trimmed with self straps and all lined with taffeta, reduced from $15.00 to $10.00.

Silk redingote coats, taffeta and peau de soie, were $30.00, now $20.00
Silk redingote coats, taffeta and peau de soie, were $32.50, now $22.50
Broadcloth coats, semi-fitting style, reduced to $25.00

Taffeta blouses	That were	$7.50
Cheviot blouses	$15.00 to $30.00	$10.75
Broadcloth blouses	reduced to	$17.50

Novelty Silk Coats in black and colors, and Pongee coats in a variety of styles, greatly reduced.

Foreman SHOE CO

149-151-153 STATE STREET.

White Canvas Oxfords

We are showing the largest and most complete line of **Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords** in the city. All sizes and widths.

$2, $2.50, $3

Special! Tan Oxfords

Snappy $3.50 and $4.00 values reduced to..... **$2.45**

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Instantly Relieves and Rapidly Cure

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMA GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO AND A PAINS IN THE HEAD, FACE and LIM

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INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS ARE THE BEST (GREEN OR BLACK)

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ITS CURE IS MY SPECIALTY

Write me about it and I will tell you how. No medicines to sell. I have a Sanitarium. Write plainly or call on D. D. Richardson, M. D. 29 East Adams Street, Chicago.

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